Weather
Overcast and misty today. The weather yesterday was 51.8 and the minimum 41.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 58.1 and 30.

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SOCIALIST CABINET IS FORMED IN GERMANY

TERMS OF PEACE MUST DO JUSTICE, SAYS LL. GEORGE

German People Must Pay Price Of System They Applauded

WILL DO NO WRONG

But No Right Of Allies Will Be Sacrificed, Premier Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—The Prime Minister, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, began by saying that it was the rapid, relentless pursuit of the Germans by the Allies that prevented the German envoys from getting through the enemy lines, and other means had to be devised. He had nothing to say regarding the armistice. The issue was settled.

Greatest Judgment In History

Referring to the abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, Mr. Lloyd George said that this was the greatest judgment in the history of the world. Germany was ruined inside and outside, but she had a choice today, whereas she would have none tomorrow. The only way by which she could escape destruction was immediate surrender. Germany's reckless wantonness, which had the full consent of her people and which had caused such world agony, must expect a stern reckoning. The German army was now hardly an army at all, and the German navy was certainly no longer a navy. "The potent Empire that threatened civilisation," continued the Prime Minister, "is tonight headless and helpless. Her doom is sealed. If she elects to fight on her blood and the blood of her children will be on the heads of her rulers, who had not the courage to give wise counsel in time. There is but one end, and that is not far distant. It is either immediate acceptance, or a worse fate. That is her choice. I speak in no spirit of ferocity. I have always been a believer in the knock-out blow. Germany committed a crime against humanity with the full consent of her people. They cheered their rulers then. They would have cheered them today had they won. We must remember that when we see the securities. We are not waging war against a people, but we should be unwise if we forgot. Our terms must be such as to discourage ambition and arrogance from repeating the atrocity of four years ago. We shall do no wrong. We shall abandon no right. The foundation of civilisation—justice—must be satisfied. We do not seek a yard of real German soil. We are not going to commit the folly of 1870, which has been so disastrously punished. But we cannot treat the infamy of this horrible war as if it were an idle pageant, entailing no judgment upon the system responsible."

Tribute To Dominions

Referring to the valiant men who fought and died, the Prime Minister said: "We must not forget our sturdy children beyond the seas, who of their own free will came to help us. Their share in the victory has been conspicuous, and they must have a voice which is equal to their sacrifice in the determination of the peace terms. Last year we consulted them fully regarding the conditions which Great Britain should impose at the peace conference. This year we reconsidered these terms with representatives of the Dominions and India at a meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet and again arrived at a perfectly unanimous conclusion.

"At Versailles my colleagues and I agreed to nothing which would preclude us from pressing at the peace conference, as we intend to do, all conditions which the Dominions and India and ourselves determined upon at those conferences. These young nations have fought bravely and contributed greatly and have won their place at the council table What is true of them is equally true of the great Empire of India, which helped us materially to win

(Continued on Page 2)

Booming Of 21 Guns In Harbor Ushers In A Day Of Carnival

Flags Fly Everywhere And Holiday Spirit Pervades Atmosphere Of Settlement

The spirit of carnival and rejoicing ruled in the International Settlement yesterday as Shanghai Allies celebrated the vanquishing of Prussianism.

Flags there were everywhere. They fluttered from housefronts, from the flagstaffs cornices and display windows of business places, from the clubs, from Chinese shops. Long strings of banners were slung across compounds and areaways and the ships in harbor sported the gaily fringed rigging of full dress. In the streets the banners of the victorious nations snapped out to the breeze from motor cars, trams, carriages and ricshas.

From the long disused flagstaff over the entrance to the German Club the five-barred flag of the Chinese Republic floated serenely above the disconsolate looking cast iron figure of the Prussian eagle.

A new flag was also in evidence among the colorful melange of Allied banners, the Jewish national flag. It is a very neat appearing emblem—two narrow parallel bars of blue upon a white field, with a six-pointed blue star in outline between.

The celebration spirit was evident about town from the time the 21-gun salute roared out from the guns of the Italian gunboat Caboto at about 7 in the morning, until late last night. The day at the race track was a lively one with everyone radiating the general spirit of rejoicing, and finding outlet for enthusiasm in the cheers which followed the playing of God Save the King following the fifth race. Clubs, hotels and cafes were animated places at the tiffin and dinner hours and there was an unu[illegible] crowd out for the tea dansant [illegible] the Astor. In the evening there were dinner parties galore.

German Club Stormed

Practically the only disorder of the day occurred at the German Club which was stormed by a crowd of about fifty shortly before 8 o'clock last night, the front windows and main entrance being smashed in and some small material damage being done inside.

Earlier in the day there had been an attempt to festoon the front floor of the Club with Allied flags and one or two Chinese policemen were placed on guard. The crowd, which included several sailors but was made up mostly of civilians, formed in Kiangse Road and marched down Nanking Road to the Bund. The Chinese police were unable to cope with them and called for assistance from Central Station, the crowd in the meantime breaking the Club's front windows and forcing the door. A large grandfather's clock inside had been smashed and the Kaiser in effigy had been burned on the veranda when the foreign and Sikh police reserves arrived and, aided by several Special Constables, succeeded in dispersing the gathering without much difficulty.

Service At Cathedral

The more solemn spirit of thanksgiving found expression also yesterday morning when a Te Deum was sung at the Cathedral at 8:30 o'clock and at noon the boys of the Cathedral School were drawn up on the lawn and sang the British national anthem.

This morning there will be another short service of Thanksgiving at the Cathedral which will be attended by the choir and at 6 p.m. there will be a service at which Dean Walker will preach. On Sunday there will be a Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and a special Thanksgiving service will be held at 11 a.m. which will be attended by the British Consul-General, British sailors in port, members of the Volunteer Corps and other representative bodies. The Allied Consuls are to be invited and the seating arrangements in the church are to be readjusted so as to enlarge the capacity. The south aisle will be reserved for the general congregation and the door will be opened at 10:30. It is expected that there will be Thanksgiving services in other churches also.

Plans for the official celebration will be discussed at a meeting called by the Consular Body.

Krupp And Wife Arrested By Reds Who Control Essen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 10.—The Reds control Essen and have arrested Krupp and his wife.

PEACE!

(*Note: The following poem was received in yesterday's mail. No card was inclosed*).

Shoulder to shoulder, with us they stand,
The Men who died for our Motherland:
Who gallantly threw their lives away,
That all the earth might rejoice today.

Weep not for them, the mighty Dead.
They grudge not the blood which they have shed.
Their lives were the best they had to give;
They gave them gladly that we might live.

Our shouts of joy that cleave the sky,
Mingle with Their's, who have passed by.
From Ocean's bed and from No Man's Land,
They all are with us, a gladsome band.

They bid us remember Flanders' plain,
As a field of Glory, not of Pain,
Nor ever doubt that they live for aye,
Who perished by land, and sea and sky.

So never a tear must this day be shed,
To damp the mirth of our living Dead.
What though their bodies be put away,
When our Dead themselves join us today!

BEREAVED.

GUN SALUTES IN PARIS HAIL COMING OF PEACE

Terms Of Armistice Were Announced To Deputies After Its Conclusion

(French Wireless)

Nauen, November 11, 2:30 p.m.—In consequence of the signature of the armistice today at noon, hostilities will cease on all fronts.

(Signed) GROENER.

Lyons, November 11.—The signing of the armistice was known in the course of this morning. This afternoon the Government will announce the terms of the armistice in the Chamber of Deputies.

The population will not be surprised by the event and people have been expecting it hourly during the last few days and, in prevision of the event, the shops selling flags have been emptied.

Lyons, November 11.—The armistice was signed on Monday at 6 a.m. (Paris time) hostilities were suspended at 11 a.m.

Salvos fired by the guns at the Champ de Mars at 11 a.m. informed the inhabitants of Paris of the signature of the armistice. Public buildings and private residences were immediately decked with the French and Allies flags.

The Government announced this afternoon to the Chamber of Deputies the conditions of the armistice concluded with Germany.

GERMAN NAVY PLANNED TO FIGHT, SAYS GEDDES

Intention To Try Last Desperate Gamble Frustrated By Refusal Of Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—Speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that a fortnight ago the stage was set for a naval Armageddon, but the arm that was going to try this last desperate gamble was paralysed. He continued: "I am as convinced as I am standing here that the German navy was ordered to go out and that the men would not go. Half the German fleet today is flying the red flag, because it has realised that it is not engaged in a good cause. The British navy has been deprived of giving the enemy a good licking. Since the beginning of the war the British navy has guarded 22,000,000 combatants, with a total loss of 5,000.

HERR BALLIN, KAISER'S FINANCIAL AGENT, DEAD

Director Of Hamburg-America Line Passes Away Suddenly, Says Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, November 9.—A message from Hamburg states that Herr Ballin, Director of the Hamburg-Amerika line, has died suddenly.

AMERICAN WAR FILMS TO AID UNITED WAR WORK

First Official Pictures To Be Shown At Entertainment; Ask China To Oversubscribe

Such distractions as peace celebrations and race attractions notwithstanding, there were satisfying returns at United War Work headquarters yesterday, something over $1,100 coming in by way of chit book and post. By tomorrow, when the race program is over, it is believed, the campaign will go ahead with a rush and an intensive program of work is being mapped out. It is estimated that between $5,000 and $6,000 in cash has come in at headquarters and the banks in the past two days.

The date has been set for the entertainment in aid of the fund. It will be given next Wednesday evening, the place to be announced later. The entertainment will include the first showing here of official American war films and there will be screened also the pick of a fine selection of war pictures of all of the other Allied nations.

The advent of peace has brought a request from America for China to over-subscribe the $300,000 allotment by 50 percent. A telegram to this effect was received at headquarters yesterday from Dr. John R. Mott, who states that in consequence of the signing of the armistice the larger cities of the United States, in recognition of the great work which will devolve upon the united relief societies following the end of hostilities, have promised big over-subscriptions.

A subscription of G.$3,000 by President Hsu Shih-chang to the United War Work fund was reported in a telegram received by Consul-General Sammons from the chairman of the Peking campaign yesterday. It was added that the Ministry of Education has granted a holiday to all Government students so that they may march tomorrow in a parade in the interests of the campaign.

Educational Association Asks Funds For War Work

The Kiangsu Education Association has written to the Provincial Assembly and the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, asking for an appropriation of a liberal sum to aid the welfare work for Allied soldiers and sailors. The letter says that the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly should follow the good example of the Chihli Assembly which has made an appropriation of $10,000 Mex. for the United War Work Campaign. Dr. Monlin Chiang of the Kiangsu Provincial Education Association also has written personal letters to some of the influential members of the Chekiang Provincial Assembly to the same effect.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED BY SWISS SOCIALISTS

Calling Up Of Troops In Zurich To Prevent Bolshevist Risings Is Cause

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, November 10.—Socialists have proclaimed a twenty-four hours' general strike owing to the calling up of troops to deal with possible Bolshevist disturbances in Zurich. Up to the present there has been no disorder.

New Government Signs Conditions Of Armistice As Its First Act In Power

Six Members Of Two Socialistic Factions Are Named For Special Ministries

TO RESUME WORK

Intense Fighting In Streets Of Berlin Before Monarchists Were Overthrown

(French Wireless)

Koukaza, November 12.—The following message issued by the Deutsche Uberseedienst News Service from Nauen has been picked up here:

Berlin, November 11.—The negotiations on Sunday, the 10th, between the Socialist Majority and the Socialist Minority Parties brought about an agreement based upon the renewed propositions of the Independent Socialists.

Thereupon the new Peoples' Government met consisting of the Majority Socialists, Herrn Ebert, Scheidemann and Landsberg and the Independent Socialists Herrn Haase, Dittmann and Barth. In addition to the Cabinet Ministers, who shall be exclusively Social-Democrats, the Ministers of Special Departments nominated by the bourgeoisie parties shall enter into the administration. Two members of the Socialist Parties, one from each, with equal rights will be [illegible] at the side of each Minister of a Special Department.

Council Decides On Uniting

The union of the two groups was welcomed with gladness by the population of Berlin and was brought about by an assembly of the Workmen and Soldiers' Council on the afternoon of November 10, in which about 8,000 persons took part, by a very great majority.

Herr Ebert and Herr Haase are the leaders in the Political Cabinet, which has constituted itself as "The Council of Peoples' Commissioners."

Negotiations concerning who shall have the positions of Minister in the Special Departments are yet in progress.

The new government continues to give the greatest attention to upholding the economic order. The excitement which was caused in Berlin on Sunday by isolated cases of resistance of officers loyal to the Emperor rapidly died down again after the night of the 10th-11th which passed off quietly.

Troops To Co-operate

The active committee of chosen representatives of all the troops of Greater Berlin has placed itself at the disposition o the Socialist Government for upholding public safety, peace and order. The population is willingly obeying the ordinances. Isolated cases of plundering have been rigorously punished and are not numerous. Almost all places of business and public institutions are open as usual.

According to a resolution passed by the Workmen and Soldiers' Council on Tuesday work will be again resumed at an early date in all factories. Dealers in provisions and workers in printing offices will start work again early on November 11.

Truce Is Signed

The first political act in foreign matters of the new popular government was the signing of the conditions of the armistice.

The Vorwarts says in a short notice on the matter: "These conditions are indeed frightful. After the complete collapse of the old system nothing remained except for the new government to accept them. In order to fulfil them honorably—for treaties must be kept—a Council must be created. That can take place only if we have an orderly Government. The armistice is not yet peace. The task of the new Government will be to conclude a speedy peace and one as good as possible. In this it relies upon the help of all the friends of peace and of freedom in the whole world in order that out of this chaos the League of Nations and of international fraternity may arise."

Protest At Terms

The bourgeoisie press brings forward also the ruinous character of the conditions of the armistice which, according to the Taeglische Rundschau, seems adapted to bring about not only a peace of violence of the worst kind but a peace of destruction. The newspapers emphasise specially that the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine has nothing to do with the guarantees against the war being taken up again if the peace negotiations should break down. For the weakening which is inflicted upon Germany in the other seventeen points touch the vital powers of Germany to such a degree that after the acceptance of peace Germany could no longer assert herself even if the Entente wish to carry off her men as slaves. The demand that prisoners of war shall be given back before the conclusion of peace without this being done on the other side indicates actually such an intention.

Other newspapers refer to the fact that in carrying out the demand for 5,000 locomotives, 10,000 automobiles and 150,000 railway cars, the means of transport for Germany will scarcely be sufficient to meet the needs of the Peoples' Government and must render exceedingly difficult the bringing back and demobilisation of the army, so that a catastrophe threatens the whole industrial life of Germany. Germany, after the taking away of fertile districts in the East and West, after the return of millions from the field, under the express continuance of the blockade—to expose it to organised traffic difficulties is an infernal plan directed not against the Government but against the German people, which has just freed itself from militarism and is ready to enter into the ranks of nations for co-operation in bringing about a permanent general peace.

Violent Fighting In Berlin

Lyons, November 11.—A message from Basle states that violent fighting occurred on the night of the 9th-10th in the streets of Berlin between the revolutionary troops and the Monarchists. The fighting was particularly intense near the buildings of the Court-Martial, which adjoins the Imperial Palace and also in the vicinity of Friedrichstrasse railway station. The resistance of the Monarchists grew weaker towards midday on Sunday.

Herr Eichborn, of the Socialist Minority Party, is in charge of the Prefecture of Police with Herr Hirsch, the representative of the Socialist Majority Party, as Director of the Police.

From Berne. We have very little fresh information about the situation in Berlin. The news agency (? Wolff) gives some new particulars.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the workmen of the great factories in Berlin proclaimed a general strike. The inhabitants of the suburbs marched towards the center of the city preceded by a red flag and soldiers with their arms. Everywhere the soldiers were requested to remove their cockades and badges and the soldiers and workmen fraternised. People entered the barracks, where they were enthusiastically welcomed by the soldiers. Except at the Cockchafer Barracks, where three persons were killed, the public buildings have been occupied without difficulty.

The Socialist deputy, Herr Scheidemann, asked the crowd assembled in front of the Reichstag to be calm.

Officers Side With People

A delegation of officers of a battalion of the Guards conveyed the news that the officers sided with the people.

Herr Ebert, the German Chancellor, has issued an appeal asking public officials to assist the new government in the organisation of public life. In this most serious hour, Germany would become a prey to anarchy and most terrible misery. So let every man remain at his post.

On November 9 at noon the Wolff agency was occupied, without any trouble, by the Council of Workmen and Soldiers and since that afternoon at 6 p.m. the work of this press agency has been under the control of the Council.

The Bourgomaster of Berlin has announced that, together with the administration of the Municipality, he is at the disposal of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers. The Prefect of Police has made a similar declaration.

People's Government Formed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, November 9.—Herr Ebert, the new German Chancellor, has issued a proclamation stating that he will form a People's Government, which will endeavor to bring about peace as speedily as possible and fortify the freedom which the German people have won.

Copenhagen, November 10.—A message from Berlin states that the new government contains three representatives of the non-Socialist Parties, Herr Erzberger, representing the center, Herr Gotheim the Progressives and Herr Richthoff the National Liberals.

Wolff Bureau Taken Over

London, November 10.—The fact that a Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has been formed in Berlin is revealed by the news that the Council has taken possession of the Wolff Bureau. The revolution is reported to be in full swing in Berlin. Red troops have occupied a great part of the city. They seized the Crown Prince's palace and violently bombarded the Martial building where a great number of officers were assembled. The officers fired from the windows, and many were killed or

HOW KAISER ABDICATED

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 11.—Events are moving rapidly in Germany.

After having abdicated on Friday night in the presence of the Kronprinz and Marshal von Hindenburg, the Emperor Wilhelm left for Holland, where he went to Arnheim to the house of his friend, Count Bentinck.

We hear from Amsterdam the following particulars concerning the conditions in which the abdication of the Kaiser took place. He signed his letter of abdication in the presence of the Kronprinz, Marshal von Hindenburg, all the officers present at grand headquarters, and his private suite. He appeared to be deeply moved and signed saying: "May it be for the good of Germany. Let us not lose faith in the future." The Kronprinz, crying like a baby, signed his letter of renunciation of the Throne shortly after.

The Emperor committed to Marshal von Hindenburg the task of making the facts known to the troops and the government.

A message from Basle states that the King of Wurtemburg has abdicated and left Stuttgart with his family.

The King of Bavaria has also left Munich, as well as Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

Finally, the Vorwarts announces that the King of Saxony has been desposed.

From Basle. The Basler Nachrichten publishes a telegram from Romanshorn, on the Swiss frontier, announcing that the King of Wurtemburg abdicated on Friday night.

Prince Henry of Prussia is said to have run away to Denmark with his wife in a motor-car and is supposed to have carried away several millions of (?).

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 10.—The Kaiser, Kaiserin and suite have arrived at Maastricht, in Holland, in motor-cars.

Amsterdam, November 10.—The Kaiser signed the letter of abdication at headquarters on the morning of the 9th in the presence of the Crown Prince and Marshal von Hindenburg after reading an urgent message from Secretary of State Scheidemann. The Kaiser was deeply moved and said "May it be for the good of Germany."

wounded before they surrendered. The Red troops have completely restored order, and strong guards are patroling the streets where the people are shouting "Long live the Republic," and singing the Marseillaise. It is reported that Leipzig, Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Saabrucken have joined the revolution. The Soldiers' Councils of Stuttgart, Cologne and Frankfurt have decided to proclaim a republic.

London, November 10.—A German wireless messages states that a new German Peoples' Government was formed on November 9.

The greater part of the troops in Berlin have sided with the new Government. Everywhere in Germany Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils are being speedily set up, which are negotiating with the existing authorities, with the result that public services are being carried on undisturbed, partly under the control of the Councils.

'Long Live 'Social Republic'

Copenhagen, November 10.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Vorwarts announces that the Council of Workmen and Soldiers has proclaimed a general strike. The proclamation ends, "Long live the Social Republic."

A telegram from Berlin says that the new Government has issued a proclamation saying: "Fellow Citizens, this day the people's release has been fulfilled. The Social Democrat party has taken over the government and has invited the Independent Socialist party to enter the Government with equal rights. The new Government will organize an election to a Constituent National Parliament." The proclamation is signed by Herren Ebert, Scheidemann and Landsberg.

To Summon Assembly

Copenhagen, November 10.—A message from Stuttgart states that the first object of the Provisional Government is to summon a Constituent National Assembly. General Ebbinghaus has transferred his authority to the Soldiers' Council, which will maintain order.

Amsterdam, November 10.—The latest reports from Berlin state that the revolutionaries in Berlin have won a brilliant and practically bloodless victory. The Naumberg Jaeger regiment was the first to go over, others following in quick succession. A telegram adds that everything now is orderly and tremendous jubilation prevails throughout the city.

The revolutionary movement, which is extending rapidly throughout Germany, is generally led by the Social-Democratic Party. Among the latest towns controlled by the revolutionaries are Cassel, Emmerich, Aix-la-Chapelle, Munster, Nuremberg, Mannheim and Chemnitz.

The new German Government will contain three Independent Socialists.

Amsterdam, November 9.—A semi-official communique issued by Berlin states that the disturbances in Berlin on Friday ended in arrests and troops with machine-guns are patroling the streets.

Three small warships which fled from Kiel have arrived at Kolberg. The crews have been sent home.

Soldiers Throw Down Arms

Amsterdam, November 10.—A message from Lubeck states that many civilians and soldiers have been summarily shot at Eutin, northwest of Lubeck, which is in the hands of a Soldiers' Council.

The Handelsblad states that the German frontier guards at numerous places are throwing down their arms and departing. The latest travelers from Germany state that thousands of soldiers everywhere have laid down their arms.

Wurtemberg A Republic

Copenhagen, November 10.—A message from Stuttgart states that a new provisional government has been established and Wurtemberg has been proclaimed a republic.

Copenhagen, November 10.—The Nordische Kurier states that the crews of the four dreadnaughts Posen, Ost Friesland, Nassau and Oldenburg, lying at Kiel, have joined the revolutionaries.

Soviet In Bavaria

Amsterdam, November 9.—A Bavarian republic has been proclaimed in Munich today. The garrison, police and all other institutions have placed themselves under the Soviet. Both Socialist parties are co-operating, while some other parties are inclined to co-operate in the movement, which is not particularistic but is loyal to the idea of the Empire and wants a republic for the whole of Germany. A new Government has been formed.

Terms Of Peace Must Do Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

those brilliant victories, which were the beginning of the disintregration of our foes. India's necessities must not be forgotten when the peace conference is reached.

Must Remain United

"We have had four years of great brotherhood and joy. Let it not end there. The British Empire has never stood higher in the councils of the world than it does today. The next few years are charged with the fate of Great Britain and her Empire, and I appeal to you solemnly in this first hour—let us banish faction until the Empire has been thoroughly saved. Let us suppress sectional prejudices. Let us resolve to be loyal to the land we love—first and last to the land whose efforts on the sea and land and in the air have done so much to redeem the world from the danger menacing its liberties."

Holiday Declared In Hongkong For Today

Port Is A Blaze Of Color In Celebration Of Victory

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, November 12.—The exchange banks have proclaimed Wednesday a holiday. The city is a blaze of colors with the Allied flags as the principal setting. The mercantile offices and public buildings are festooned with the Tricolor while the steamers in the harbor are dressed.

The whole waterfront of the Kowloon Dockyard is one continuous string of bunting floating from the topmasts of the steamers building or under repairs.

Preparations are in progress for illuminations this evening.

SERVIANS DRIVE BACK ENEMY BEYOND DANUBE

4,000 Prisoners Are Taken In The Capture Of Scutari

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 10.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

North of the Danube the Servians are driving back the Germans towards Weiskerchen and Boeskerek and entered Sarajevo, in Bosnia. In the capture of Scutari over 4,000 prisoners were taken. North of Scutari the Servians have occupied Podgoritza and Nissitau.

PEACE CONFERENCE DECIDED ON IN PEKING

Suggestion Is For Meeting In Shanghai, According To Peking Telegram

That the Peking Government has definitely consented to hold a peace conference was announced by a telegram of the Society for Ultimate Peace to the Canton Government, according to a Peking telegram last night. The society yesterday presented a memorandum to the administration suggesting the immediate appointment of a special delegate by the North to negotiate with a special envoy from the South and select either Shanghai, Nanking or Wuchang for the place to hold the peace parley.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday also decided to hold at once the much-desired peace conference.

The commercial, social and philanthropic organisations of Hankow and Wuchang are conducting a joint campaign to hasten internal peace and to have the conference held in Hankow. They are at present soliciting the support of the peace societies. They argue that geographically they are in a better position than any other place to be impartial and neutral.

COMMISSION NAMED FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

British Appoint Vice-Admiral To Deal With Turkish Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 10.—Press bureau. The Government has appointed Vice-Admiral Sir Somerset Gough-Calthorpe as High Commissioner at Constantinople to maintain contact with the Turkish Government during the period of transition and to protect British subjects and interests. Rear-Admiral Richard Webb is appointed Assistant High Commissioner.

Emperor Of Japan To King George V.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, November 11.—The Emperor of Japan has sent the following message to King George:

"The greatest pleasure has been experienced by me in receiving the intelligence of the more than cordial reception so heartily accorded to Prince Yorihito by Your Majesty and Your Royal Family. That at this moment of intense, historic interest, time and thought have been spared to provide so graciously for his transit and entertainment are deeply appreciated by me and my people."

ALL OF FRANCE FREED WHEN FIGHTING CEASED

Enemy Held French Territory At Only Two Points When Truce Was Signed

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 11.—At the moment when Germany has been forced to sign an armistice in order to save a great disaster to her armies, which have been hopelessly defeated, the enemy held no more French territory than the point at Givet and the Basin of Briey.

In Belgium, Mons had just fallen and the Belgian frontier had been reached as far as the suburbs of Hirson.

The Meuse had been crossed between Mezieres and Sedan and, finally, Stenay was just going to be occupied by the Americans.

The material captured during the last days has been considerable and comprises not only guns but also parks of automobiles and entire trains, etc.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Southward of the Sambre, we have reached the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Northward of the Sambre we made progress despite an increased resistance.

Our advanced detachments, advancing southeastward of Mons, reached the line of the canal westward and northwestward of Mons.

We captured great quantities of rolling-stock eastward of Maubeuge.

Northward of the Mons-Conde Canal we have captured Reuze and our cavalry is approaching Ath. We have progressed four miles eastward of Renaix.

Aviation.—We shot down twelve German machines and seven were driven down out of control. Thirteen British machines are missing.

Our night-flying machines heavily attacked the railway-junctions at Liege, Louvain and Charleroi, dropping twenty-six tons with good effect. Two British machines are missing.

The American official communique issued this evening reports:

Our 1st and 2nd Armies made considerable gains in local operations at many points between the Meuse and the Moselle.

The 1st Army, with French units, reached the southern outskirts of Stenay, occupied Bois de Chenois southward of Baalon and beyond the eastern slopes of the heights of the Meuse and took Giberoy, Abaucourt and Grimaucourt.

In the Woevre the 2nd Army penetrated the enemy lines and drove him out from several strongly held positions. We took Marcheville and St. Hilaire and cleared the enemy out from the Bois Dommartin.

London, November 10.—Press bureau. The Independent Air Force bombed Morhange today.

Paris, November 10.—This afternoon's French communique reports:

The pursuit was resumed this morning under good conditions. West of Mezieres, we passed beyond Sormonne, captured the village of Sormonne and reached the Hirson-Mezieres road south of Renivez. On our right we continue to cross the Meuse below Lumes and Donchery. In his retreat, which is becoming more and more hasty, the enemy is everywhere abandoning large quantities of material. We captured, notably between Anor and Momigules, guns and numerous vehicles and a whole railway train.

$1 opens a Savings Account.
$100 opens a Checking Account.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS.

America, Australia, Canada, China, England, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Local Jews Thanked For Wire To Allies

Sir Everard Fraser Transmits Response To Message Sent From Here

In response to the telegram of thanks and loyalty sent Great Britain and the Allies by the Local Zionist Association on November 2, the first anniversary of the British Palestine declaration, Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, has communicated to Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, president of the association, the following:

"I have pleasure in informing you that His Majesty's Secretary of State has telegraphed to the effect that he read with pleasure your telegram and that he is much gratified by the expression of loyalty to Great Britain it contained."

The local Zionist Association is in receipt of a telegram from The Hague according to which Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., has undertaken to give £5,000 annually for five years to the Jewish National Fund.

FRENCH PILOT MAKES SENSATIONAL FLIGHT

Fontanet Goes From Vosges To Italy, via Alsace, Baden And Bavaria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 10.—A French aeroplane pilot, named Fontanet, flew from the Vosges to Italy, via Alsace, Baden and Bavaria, where he dropped leaflets.

King George Remains In Touch With Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 10.—Press buerau. In view of the new conditions and general situation, the King remains in London in order to be in close communication with his Ministers.

NEW SPANISH CABINET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, November 10.—A new Cabinet has been formed, with Senor Garcia Prieto as Premier and Count Romanones as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ANOTHER MILLION ADDED TO FRENCH VICTORY LOAN

Subscriptions In War Bonds Now Total Francs 35,050,800

Subscriptions to the French Victory Loan shot up again yesterday when Frs. 1,065,300 poured into the local banks, a big increase over the returns for the day previous. The grand total now stands at Frs. 35,050,800.

Following are the details from the various banks:

	Francs.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine	23,536,500
Banque Industrielle de Chine	6,030,000
Banque Russo-Asiatique	4,322, 00
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	1,042,300
Bank of China	120,000
Total	35,050,800

Service Bettered For Hankow Mails

Light Shipments To Be Carried Again By All-Rail Route

An all-rail mail service to Hankow has been re-established, according to announcement by the Postal Commissioner. It was announced on November 1 that owing to a change in railway time tables Shanghai-Hankow mails sent by the 11 p.m. train would in future be forwarded by steamer from Nanking. A telegram has now been received stating that, from November 15, the Lung-Hai railway schedule will be altered again, permitting of Shanghai mails reaching Hankow in 48 hours. All light mails from that date will be forwarded by the all-rail route.

News Brevities

Dimitria Fovratch, a Greek, was sentenced to three months' penal servitude yesterday in the Mixed Court for attempting to smuggle three pounds of opium into Shanghai. Fovratch was found to have the drug in his possession on the steamer Sakaki Maru Monday morning.

* * *

There will be a dinner and dance in celebration of the advent of peace at the Astor House this evening. There will be a special Thanksgiving dinner and ball at the Astor Saturday night.

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Hsu Shih-chang Making Favorable Impression

Sets Precedent By His Democratic Conduct Despite His Former Monarchical Leanings

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 8.—The President has now been in office practically a month, and though it is not pretended that a man who is expecting to hold office for five years will show all his cards in the first month, there is nevertheless a good deal of estimation of his achievements and promise going on.

It is generally admitted that President Hsu has shown himself a thoroughly democratic president so far. Not being a soldier he is dispensing with a good deal of the guardroom and orderly room red tape that has been maintained throughout previous administrations. The President does not have the place crammed with military but reduces all ceremonial to the minimum compatible with presidential dignity. The readiness with which he is inviting one section of the metropolitan public after another to visit the Presidential Palace, in very large numbers, is without precedent. Last Sunday, for example, several thousand school children were privileged to visit the palace, and several other bodies have been invited. The North China Union Language School is shortly to visit the Palace and be received by the President.

The unobstrusive way in which the President mingled with his guests on the occasion of the recent general reception of foreigners, and several little incidents of that kind, have given the impression that the President is a genuinely democratic man, with a full realisation of what it means to be President of a Republic. The general belief that this is so has had one striking effect: it has killed all rumors of a monarchical restoration. For some months before Mr. Hsu Shih-chang became President the air was full of restoration rumors. It was said that Mr. Hsu was only taking office in order that he might demonstrate the unfitness of the country for a republican form of government, and that as soon as a suitable opportunity occurred he would effect a restoration. Mr. Hsu's well known respect, amounting almost to affection, for the Imperial House, was regarded as a dangerous element, and undoubtedly there was anxiety on this matter in some quarters. All anxiety of that kind has gone.

There is one incidental complaint against Mr. Hsu that is perhaps worth noticing whilst speaking of his supposed monarchical habit of thought, and that is with reference to his mandates. Mr. Hsu is, of course, a great scholar, and his Chinese style is regarded as very choice indeed. It is only natural that a man who has style should express himself even in official documents in choice language. Matthew Arnold's reports on education, especially those on education in Germany, are cases in point. The President's style in his mandates is unexceptionable, but the practical men say his mandates are nothing but style, and ultimately mean nothing, get nothing done, are of no effect. That, surely, time must be allowed to show. It is also held that he is much too paternal in his mandates, and those who are not kindly disposed to the appointee of the northern Parliament say that the mandates in this respect savor of Imperial decrees. This, however, is by the way.

A much more serious criticism of the President is that he has put the cart before the horse. He has more than once declared that his policy is "Peace first and law afterwards," by which he means that first of all peace must be made with the south, and then questions of the legality or otherwise of the different elements in the whole national situation can be discussed. It is urged that the right thing for him to do was, on the day of his assumption of office, or even on the day that he accepted election, to make a general declaration to the effect that he realised that there were elements of unconstitutionality in his own position, but that as a matter of expediency, since nobody else would consent to act as President, and there must be a visible head of the state, he had consented to act for the present, but placed himself unreservedly in the hands of the two Parliaments, that in Canton and that in Peking; that he recognised there were unconstitutional elements in the positions of both parliaments, and he felt it his duty to say so frankly, so as to clear the air; that he invited the two Parliaments to send delegates, say twenty each, to confer with each other as to a settlement of the practically difficulties of the situation, and to arrange for a new election, conducted with the utmost freedom and a minimum of official supervision; and that when this new parliament had been elected the affairs of the country should be committed to its hands, and if thought advisable even a new Presidential election should take place, and the whole national position legalised and regularised as far as possible. After that, if there still remained any peace or war issue it could be adjusted, but the probability is that there would be none. This policy, which was, as a matter of fact, urged upon him, and which may be regarded as a law before peace policy, the President rejected on the ground that the northern tuchuns would never consent to see their parliament put out of office, or its legal position assailed.

The question at the moment is, Is the peace before law policy going to succeed? Certain representatives of the south now in Peking assert emphatically that it is not, that the south will stand on the utmost and minutest title of the law, and will accept nothing less. If this is really the case, then either the President must reverse his policy or the present futilities are destined to go on almost indefinitely. There are some indications that the President is reversing his policy. A few days ago, Mr. Chang Ch'ien, whose influence is at the present time only second to that of the President himself, in a circular telegram to everybody of importance in the north and south, expressed his surprise that a conference had not been called, and that apparently the struggle was going on as hopelessly as ever. Immediately thereafter the President let it be known that though the tuchuns had come to Peking they had not come for a military conference at which policies would be settled, but each had come at the invitation of the President in order that the President might consult him individually. This does not exclude the possibility of a general consultation amongst the tuchuns, but it does exclude the idea that they shall in conference decide policy. If this decision means anything it means that the President is not going to receive dictation from the tuchuns; and that is the commencement of a reversal of policy. What the upshot will be cannot yet be seen.

INFLUENZA PLAYS HAVOC IN PROVINCE OF CHIHLI

Death Roll So Large Most Of Coffin Shops Are Cleared Out

China Press Correspondence

Ch'angli, North China, November 7.—Influenza is playing havoc with school work and business in general throughout this part of the province. Young and old are dying, most of them from a relapse of the disease and carelessness. The coffin shops in most towns have been cleaned out for days. Coffins costing a few weeks ago $10 now bring $30, owing to the great demand to the fact that many of the carpenters are also sick and unable to work. The only explanation the Chinese can find for the epidemic is that it is caused by the war. The three large annual fairs at Ch'ienanhsien, Lanhsien and Pench'eng, the biggest business events of the year in this part of Chihli Province, are now on, but attendance is lessened by a third owing to the prevailing sickness.

The Lanhsien police official has undertaken a commendable piece of social service by rounding up about 100 morphine fiends and confining them in suitable premises where they are bathed, clothed, fed, and taught a trade, but denied any further acquaintance with the needle. This is indeed a most worthy effort at local reform. The only improvement we could suggest is that the infamous morphine shops be closed and so prevent this terrible wreckage of humanity rather than trying to salve it.

Abundant crops have been harvested throughout this section, and the people are not worrying about the European war, or China's civil war either. Much indignation is expressed against Japanese activity in Manchuria and Siberia.

YANKEES WERE BOLD IN MEUSE STRATEGY

Disregarded Tradition Of Exposing Their Flank And Relied On River's Protection

Paris, October 3.—The situation of the American troops in the region of Verdun is looked upon here as distinctly paradoxical. From Pont-a-Mousson to the outskirts of Verdun their front faces almost directly northeast toward Etain, the Briey ore fields, and Metz. Above Verdun they occupy a substantial stretch of the left bank of the Meuse as far as the neighborhood of Brieulles and look due east across the river to the enemy, who holds the opposite bank of the stream. Westward from this point the American front faces, roughly speaking, due north to where it joins up with General Gouraud's front on the left.

But for the rampart afforded by the Meuse this situation might be regarded as somewhat risky. The experts here are delighted to see that after their magnificent bound forward of twelve to thirteen miles along the western bank of the Meuse the American troops have consolidated their new positions, despite counter-attacks on their own side of the river and heavy bombardments, including a substantial proportion of gas shells, from the German batteries on the opposite bank.

Technically it can only be regarded as heretical for the Americans to continue to hold their present lines on the left bank of the Meuse above Verdun in view of the enormous weight of artillery the Germans have on their right flank along the river. Experience throughout the present war, however, has upset so many theories that experts here not only recognise the feasibility of the American tactics, but give whole-hearted admiration to the commanders who have displayed such well-considered daring as to lead them to take the bold step which was implied by their seizure of this stretch of the left bank of the Meuse and their obvious intention to establish themselves firmly there as a basis for a further advance in the same direction.

Flank Protected By Meuse

The American commanders evidently have realised that despite the time-honored theory as to the danger of leaving a flank exposed to enfilading fire and even bombardment from the rear, there is practically no more danger to be feared from shells which come from one's flank than from one's front, provided that the flank be amply protected as it is in this instance by the broad river itself.

The value of having established in advance well-organised positions along the left bank of the Meuse will only be realised in full when the time comes for our troops on the opposite side of the river to begin to advance in their turn along the right bank.

The hardest nut the Americans have to crack at present is on their front between Verdun and Pont-a-Mousson. Here they are facing a complex and powerful mass of fortifications by which the Germans have protected their most valuable frontier fortress of Metz and the even more valuable iron field from which comes a vast proportion of the ore that alone enables them to continue to carry on the war.

The first of these defenses, apart from a labyrinth of advanced trenches and hundreds of acres of barbed wire consist of a long continuous line of fortified works of great strength starting from Azannes to the north of Bezonvaux on the outskirts of Verdun, and running by Etain, Harville, La Chaussee, Charey, Rembercourt, and Preney to Vaudieres, where it hooks sharply round to the westward till it ends at Villers.

The object of this hook at the end is to flank the positions at Vittonville and Champey on the opposite bank of the Moselle just north of Pont-a-Mousson. It is before this powerful line that the Americans are at present.

Foe Has Many Defense Lines

If they succeed in forcing it, as the Hindenburg Line has been forced further north, they will be faced with what is practically three other lines of strongly fortified positions on which the Germans have been expending an enormous amount of care and labor during the last four years. They are practically three lines, because these positions are not entirely continuous. They begin with the Forest of Maugienne, north of Azannes, which has been converted into a fortress resembling Houthoist Wood, which the British and Belgians carried a few days ago.

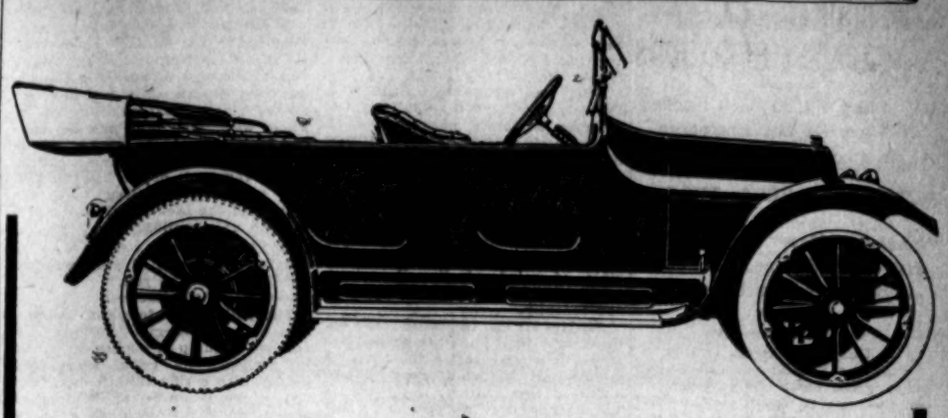
The purpose of all these works in the Maurgienne Forest is to prevent any direct advance northward from Verdun itself. This forest, running parallel to the Azannes-Vandieres line, contains enormous segments of fortified lines, one behind the other, right down to the Moselle. Behind these is still another line, starting from behind the Maugienne Forest and running to Loison, behind which point and overlapping it to the northwestward for a distance of two miles begins another strong line going direct to Briey and cutting at right angles yet another line dropping almost due south from Anoux to a point east of Pusieux.

Then there is the final main line of defense coming from Verny, due south of Metz, crossing the Moselle just below Noveant and running due north outside the belt of twenty-five forts which protect Metz, and away up in front of Thionville and beyond other supplementary fortified positions cover Longwy, the French Pittsburgh, and Longuyon, which has been in German hands since the beginning of the war.

All this suggests what desperate efforts the Germans will make to preserve their hold on the Briey coal field and the kind of problem our troops have to tackle on this part of the front.

There is one coal area in this region covering about 400 acres, the concession for which is held by the Schneiders of the famous Creusot armament firm. Although the preparatory work of opening up this field was begun only in 1907, the production of coal had already exceeded 600,000 tons a day when the war broke out, and it was expected to reach double that quantity.

The Americans are now only fourteen miles from this coal field. An advance anywhere in this region must inevitably bring its recovery nearer.



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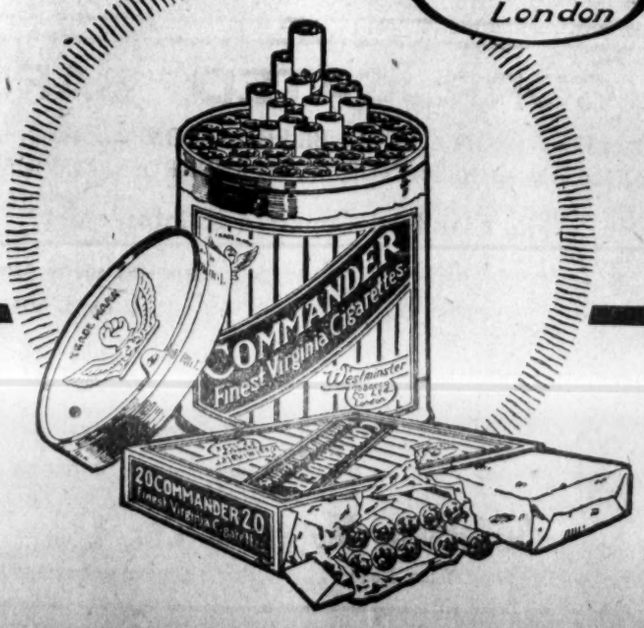

CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

GEN. GOURAUD GAINED AGAINST HUGE ODDS

His Army Faced The Hardest Problem Of The Campaign In Meronvilliers Massif

MET FOE'S BEST TROOPS

Prussian Officer Declared He Had Never Before Seen Such Fighting As French Put Up

By Walter Duranty

With Gouraud's Army, October 3.—Of all the French armies engaged in the great battle Gen. Gouraud's has the most difficult task in the most difficult country. It is true, Debeney faces tremendous fortifications beyond St. Quentin, but the British drive on the left distracts the enemy's attention; whereas Gouraud has his left blocked by the Moronvilliers massif, impregnable to frontal attack, and on the right by the Argonne whose marshes and forests form a sort of gigantic "No Man's Land," where troop movements are well-nigh impossible.

The German positions have been fortified during four years with each new improvement that experience has taught. The latest device is shelters of reinforced concrete for machine-guns, wherein several stories are arranged, one above another, on a hillside.

A characteristic of the country is that it is broken into a series of ravines whose sides are so steep as to be almost cliffs. At the entance to each valley, is a machine-gun nest. The assailants must reduce it by flanking movements; but in many cases the enemy has time to re-establish himself on the further side of the hill above the valley, which renders a new advance equally difficult. At the same time, barbed wire and trenches are everywhere for a depth of eight or ten miles from the original front of attack, and the Germans are unsparing of men and efforts to withstand the advance.

Since October 1, upwards of twenty-five divisions have been identified—a single French division was opposed by six different boche divisions in the space of three days and when the assault began the Germans had about thirteen good divisions in the sector. It is beyond question that they expected a French offensive in this region.

Threw In Heavy Forces

Captured orders show that along the whole front the Germans had put into force arrangements of "instant readiness for attack" since September 23, and had greatly reinforced their artillery and aviation. The defense had been arranged in an "outpost zone" two kilometers deep, backed by a battle zone to a depth of seven kilometers, behind which there was a second battle zone to a depth of twelve to fifteen kilometers, into which the French have now bitten deep. For three reasons the enemy was determined to hold the ground to the utmost. First, retreat would expose vital lines of communication with the front further west—"Rocade" lines, as the French call them, whereof the most important runs from Vouziers along the Aisne valley to link up with the western system at Laon. Secondly, the French advance would outflank the Argonne defiles and cut the communications between the German fronts of Verdun and the Champagne. Thirdly, progress here would enable the French to turn the Moronvilliers massif, whose formidable defenses would thus be reduced without fighting.

The best troops of the German army had been accumulated for the defense—Guards, Jaegers, and other units that had distinguished themselves throughout the war. The French emphasise the good quality of the prisoners, both from a military viewpoint and physically, and as regards equipment. Their orders were uncompromising to the highest degree. Thus the 200th Jaeger Division, whose defense is still being maintained in Fourmilier Wood and on the Hill of Notre Dame des Champs, north of Sainte Marie, had these instructions: "You must make a determination to hold out to the very end must enter the heart and life's blood of every soldier. No inch of ground must be abandoned without immediate counter-attack. It must be a point of honor for officers to force their men everywhere to resist until death."

Flower Of German Army

This division is the flower of the army. They wear a special green uniform with insignia of edelweiss and antlers on the caps, and the letter C in memory of the Carpathians, where their record was magnificent.

Such was the general quality of the defenders, and the abundance of reserves available permitted them immediately to replace any unit that did not seem to come up to the standard. Thus the 15th Bavarians, who weakened, were withdrawn after one day in the line. It is worth noting that this division appears to have been less than eager to fight—an ominous symptom of the state of mind of the Bavarians, whereof other instances have occurred recently.

Despite all the Germans could do, Gournaud's men have penetrated far into the second battle zone on the center and right of the front, where a threat toward the vital point of Vouziers is most dangerous. Challerange fell yesterday, and the French are now attacking the village of Mouron on the northern side of the Grandpre Defile, which is thus closed to the enemy. To pass the Argonne their railroad communication must now traverse the valley of Quatre Champs, some ten miles to the north. Further west, Orfeuil was occupied this morning, which facilitates operations against the hills north of Sainte Marie.

And the victory is being won at a cost so light that it would be deemed incredible if I could state the figures. Never do Gouraud or his subordinates forget that maneuver is the key to success, and always a flanking wood or other vital point of the defense positions is smashed by artillery before the infantry is sent forward.

No higher tribute could be paid to the fighting qualities of the French Army than the speech of a dying Prussian Captain, who asked his captors if he might be allowed to speak to one of their officers. A Lieutenant belonging to a famous Colonial division came up, and, the wounded man, propping himself painfully on his elbow, gasped in good French:

"I know we are enemies, but as a professional soldier, I want to tell you I have never seen anything finer than the conduct of your men. Unfortunately for us, you will be in Germany before Christmas; but just the same I want to congratulate you. Will you shake hands with me before I die?"

Words cannot depict the amazing bravery and military skill of Gouraud's army in the assault upon some of the strongest positions in France, held by picked troops and fortified to the utmost by a flood of fire, high explosives, gas, and barbed wire scores of yards deep. In the second battle position, where the fighting now is in progress, there are few organised trenches, but concrete "pilliboxes" defend every vantage point, and deep belts of wire bar the advance up the hillsides. Each cluster of trees contains a nest of machine-guns, and wherever possible—notably southwest of Montoss and southeast of Challerange artificial inundations have been created to prevent the use of tanks.

Tank batteries have had a superhuman task throughout the battle. Steep ravines form impassable barriers in many places, and everywhere anti-tank rifles and machine-guns of special caliber are ready for them. Batteries, too, of anti-tank cannon have been installed at any point where the dreaded monsters are likely to appear. But the last-created "sixth arm" of the French will face anything, and tank crews have sacrified themselves most willingly to help on the infantry advance.

The latter are not a whit behind in courage and devotion. Among a thousand instances, there are two stories which equal anything in the whole war. The first was the capture by a lone chasseur of a battery of 77's which were pouring a galling fire on the flank of the local attack. The soldier volunteered to tackle them, and the Lieutenant commanding the unit replied:

"I' is impossible. But we are checked here, and if you want to try it, I won't stop you."

Captured Whole Battery

The poilu crept forward under a rain of machine-gun bullets, and reached a clump of bushes on a little hill, whence he could sweep the battery with a rifle mitrailleuse. His fire put one gun after another out of action and, going on alone, he took the useless pieces with their dead and wounded servants lying round them where they had fallen.

At another point Lieutenant le Pouff, with Sergeant Granger and one private, came upon a strongly held boche trench. Le Pouff sent Granger to the western end with a rifle mitratilleuse and ordered him to begin an enfilading fire. When the rat-a-tat showed that he was in position the Lieutenant sent the private round behind the trench to fire his rifle as rapidly as possible and to shout as if encouraging his comrades to the assault. Then he himslef went to the eastern end of the trench and ordered the enemy to surrender. The bluff worked, and one by one 105 boches filed out placing their weapons in a heap at the feet of the daring Frenchman.

The spirit of the gunners equals that of the tanks and the infantry. One battery of 75's had been unable to move forward owing to the difficulty of bringing up munitions. Last night the men were eating dinner when the commander received a telephone message that a move was at last possible.

"En avant, mes enfants!" he cried; and immediately the men dropped their food tins and rushed cheering to the gun limbers. Ten minutes later the battery was on its way.

The weather, on the whole favorable, and now apparently set fair, has permitted the French to move up guns each night in regular liaison with the advance of the infantry. They don't attack at night, save in rare cases, but the enemy tries incessant "coups de main," especially in the region of Moronvilliers. Last night there was a very heavy one, preceded by a storm of minenwerfer projectiles.

The newest boche plan is to line up fifty or more minenwerfer and fire them simultaneously by electric wires. The effect of volleys of these great shells is tremendous, but the local attack was repulsed with severe losses. On the whole front the enemy is not only resisting to the last but counter-attacking with utmost fury wherever the occasion offers. It is impossible to overestimate the service rendered to the Allied cause by Gouraud's army, which is occupying a great part of the German reserves and progressing at points of vital importance.

In a battle on the present vast scale the objectives of individual armies lose their importance and the general effect of the strain on the boche is the thing which counts. Nowhere is that effect more terrible and obvious than on Gouraud's front.

Japanese Salt Purchase Raises Ugly Questions

Is Violation Of All China's Treaties, With Help Of Tsao Ju-lin As Usual

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 6.—It is not clear whether the transaction detailed below is a Japanese attempt to break down the foreign control over the Salt Administration and revenue, or to establish a precedent for the scrapping of China's treaties, or merely a part of that general policy of confiscation to which the Japanese Government professedly stands opposed but is apparently unable to prevent.

A few days ago the Japanese Government, through Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, whose retention in the office of Ministry of Finance constitutes one of the most serious defects in President Hsu's administration, approached the Chinese Government with a request that the salt of the Chihli, Shantung and Anhwei districts might be exported to Japan, where there is allegedly a scarcity. Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, as Concurrent Director-General of the Salt Administration, ought to have referred this matter first of all to the Salt Administration's permanent officials for enquiry, but he did not do so, and gives as his reason for not doing so that to have done so would have involved great delay, embarrassing to Japan in her dire need of the moment, and that as the matter would eventually have to be sanctioned by the Cabinet he thought it best to obtain Cabinet permission first and then arrange with the Salt Administration afterwards. The Cabinet has given its permission, and so the Japanese are now at liberty to export salt from the three provinces named.

There are three points of practical interest to be noted here. The first is that this permission is, both on the part of Japan and on that of the Chinese Government, a direct breach of a very long-standing treaty. Salt being a Government monopoly, all export of salt is forbidden to Chinese dealers, and by treaty with Great Britain no salt is to be exported or imported. This is expressly stipulated in the Treaty of Tientsin, 1860, and as an indication of how important the salt monopoly has always appeared to the Chinese Government it is to be noted that in those treaties that have permitted free trade in other commodities between China and neighboring countries it has been expressly laid down that salt should not be included in this freedom. Thus, in the British treaty with China concerning the frontier of Burma, and trade across it, we read, Article XI, "The exportation from Burma to China of salt is prohibited." Other instances could be given in which the general treaty rule that salt is not to be imported or exported is expressly confirmed in some such manner as this, so that general trade facilities shall not be made to cover trade in salt.

In the second place the Tsingtao area and Kwantung, both of which have been under Japanese control for some years, are great salt-producing districts. So abundant is salt in these districts that it is smuggled in huge quantities from them into the adjacent Chinese-governed territory, and one of the most expensive items in the salt administration of these Chinese-governed areas is the maintenance of a police force for the sole purpose of preventing salt smuggling. If Japan wants to export salt from China, why not divert the smuggling trade, and at the same time render it a legitimate livelihood to the thousands of men employed in it, by exporting this salt to Japan? As far as can be seen, there is nothing whatever to prevent this, and either of these areas produces enough salt to meet any genuine shortage in Japan.

In the third place, before salt can be released from the control of the Salt Administration, it has to pay heavy duties. It is difficult to understand why the Japanese Government should be willing to pay these heavy duties—presumably it is going to pay them, or the foreign administration of the Salt Gabelle, and the foreign bankers concerned in loans secured on the Salt Gabelle will have some awkward enquiries to make—when it could get salt without any duty on it from the two areas indicated above. These things are mysteries that nobody here professes to understand.

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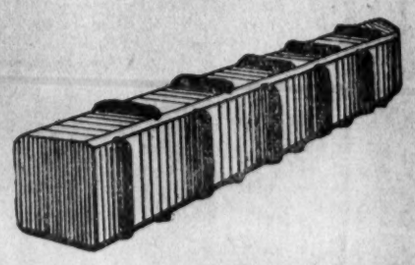

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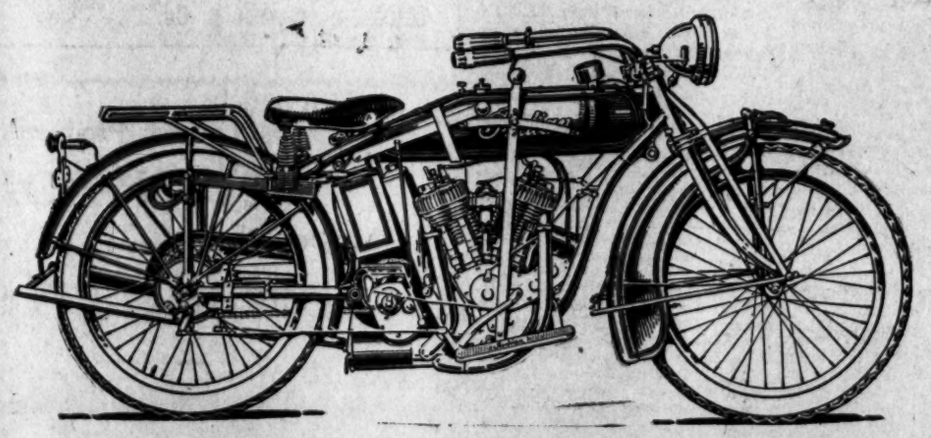

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DISBARMENT ACTION BROUGHT IN U.S. COURT

District Attorney Asks Mr. Alexander Krisel Be Permanently Ruled Out

Another sensational outgrowth of the baseball scandal developed yesterday when a motion was filed in the United States Court for China by Special District Attorney Robert T. Bryan asking the summons of Mr. Alexander Krisel, American attorney and one-time counsel for Mr. Ellis Ezra, to show cause why he should not be permanently disbarred from the United States Court and other Shanghai courts for alleged unprofessional conduct and for giving alleged false testimony in the recent Meifoo action.

The motion, which is in the form of an information laid before the court, was filed yesterday afternoon. Briefly it accuses Mr. Krisel of "wilful deceit and wilful fraudulent and unprofessional conduct in carrying out his profession as a practising attorney of the said court," in that, while acting as counsel for Mr. Ellis Ezra, he advised and counselled the latter to hire a private launch for the purpose of going to Woosung to serve a summons upon one Yu Zien Chien (Eugene Ch'en), against whom Mr. Judah Ezra had filed a slander suit in the Mixed Court and who was believed about to leave the jurisdiction of the court; that Mr. Ezra took the advice and "did then and there attempt to obtain a launch on the Bund by corruptly offering money as a bribe or reward to laodahs thereof, and that after several attempts the said Ellis Ezra, aided, abetted and counselled by the said Alexander Krisel, unlawfully and corruptly bribed the laodah of the Meifoo IV, in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, in the amount of $200, the said Ellis Ezra and Alexander Krisel well knowing the laodah did not have authority to take the boat and that the boat was either a foreign or Chinese owned boat or belonged to the Standard Oil Company."

The information continues that Mr. Ezra was prosecuted for corruptly bribing the laodah and convicted and alleges that "if the said Alexander Krisel had been subject to the jurisdiction of the said British Supreme Court he could have been convicted together with the said Ellis Ezra on the charge aforesaid."

A transcript of Mr. Krisel's testimony during the Meifoo trial is appended to the information and of it some fourteen excerpts, dealing principally with the hiring of the launch, are declared "false, improbable and untrue."

The motion concludes by asking that Mr. Krisel be summoned before the court to show cause why he should not be permanently disbarred from practising as an attorney thereof and, if he fails to show cause, that he be permanently disbarred from this and all other courts of Shanghai and pay the costs of the action.

'The Little Mermaid'

"The Little Mermaid" will make her first appearance before the Shanghai public tomorrow night at the Lyceum Theater. I saw the dress rehearsal last evening and have no hesitation in saying that the production is quite one of the very best things that amateurs have attempted either here or elsewhere. The whole thing has been delightfully conceived and is altogether artistically beautiful.

Something unique awaits playgoers in scenery, scenic effects costumes and dancing. Those responsible for the production may rest assured that a triumph awaits them. I know who Ruth Henry, the author of the piece, is now, but all the horses in the Field Stable won't drag her name from me—not at present anyhow.—DOMINO.

Division Of Bavarians Arrives At Innsbruck

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 10.—A division of Bavarian troops has arrived at Innsbruck, in the Austrian Tryol.

Japanese Company, S.V.C.

Autumn Rifle Meeting

The autumn rifle meeting of the Japanese Company, S.V.C., took place on Sunday under good weather conditions, both at the morning and afternoon sessions, notwithstanding constant 10 o'clock fresh wind and passing clouds, the latter changing the light very often.

The following were three highest scores in each competition:

"Baron Shield"
- L-Corpl. Ogino, L. 93
- L-Corpl. Noisshiki, H. 91
- L-Corpl. Kajiwara, D. K. 87

"Keswick Cup"
- L-Corpl. Kajiwara, D. K. 53
- Pte. Sasakura, T. 51
- Corpl. Matsuno, C. 48

"Marquis Cup"
- L-Corpl. Tamemasa, M. 44
- Sergt. Nagaike, T. 43
- Corpl. Ohshima, T. 42

"Kiku Cup" (Chrysanthemum Cup)
- L-Corpl. Noisshiki, H. 31
- Sergt. Nagaike, T. 27
- Corpl. Iijima, M. 27

"Champion Cup"
- Corpl. Ohshima, T. 37
- Corpl. Matsuno, C. 37
- L-Corpl. Ogino, L. 35

"Momiji Cup" (Maple Cup)
- L-Corpl. Okada, S. 27
- L-Corpl. Kajiwara, D. K. 26
- Corpl. Morisawa, S. 25

November Monthly Competition

"A" Class
- Sergt. Nagaike, T. 87
- Corpl. Matsuno, C. 79
- Corpl. Iijima, M. 72
- Corpl. Morisawa, S. 72
- Corpl. Hori, Y. 70
- Capt. Yamauchi, T. 70

"B" Class
- L-Corpl. Kajiwara, D. K. 87
- L-Corpl. Noisshiki, H. 85
- Pte. Yamanaka, K. 80
- Corpl. Ohshima, T. 71
- L-Corpl. Nagasawa, T. 69
- L-Corpl. Okada, S. 68
- L-Corpl. Nakamura, O. 53
- Pte. Harada, K. 53
- Pte. Nakashima, K. 48
- Pte. Hayashi, T. 47

"C" Class
- L-Corpl. Ogino, L. 75
- L-Corpl. Tamemasa, M. 67
- Pte. Koga, K. 50
- Tamura, Y. 50
- C.S.M. Kikuta, S. 47
- L-Corpl. Yegami, D. 39
- Pte. Harada, S. 38
- Tamura, T. 37

"D" Class
- Pte. Tsuyama, M. 53
- Sasakura, T. 51
- Tanabe, Y. 50
- Tsunoda, K. 49
- Mizuo, A. 43
- S.M. Izutani, K. 37
- Pte. Kojima, K. 33
- Tajima, H. 31
- Kozumi, K. 29
- Okugawa, U. 29
- Yamamoto, M. 28
- Inui, P. T. 27
- Kawabe, G. 25

Football Today

The Socony Football Club and the Endeavorer's Sunday School will play a match at Hongkew Park this afternoon, the whistle sounding at 2:45 p.m. Following are the teams:

Socony Football Club: Sequeira; Stellingwerff and Maher; Vega, Harvey and Harrison; Sofoulis, Sanft, Mears, Passos and Noodt.

Endeavorers' Sunday School: B. S. Shirazee; B. H. Smith and S. Emamooden; J. Mahon, M. Seredkin and C. Smith; G. Johnanson, E. Gifford, A. Sofoulis, A. J. Maitland, and T. Emamooden.

Tennis Championships

Following are the results of the play yesterday at the French Club in the tennis tournament:

Hardcourt Gentlemen's Singles Championship—Elmore beat Young, 6-2, 6-0; Tanaka beat Weigh, 6-2, 6-0.

Hardcourt Gentlemen's Doubles Championship—Bourne and Toussaint beat Y. Tseng and C. Tseng, 6-3, 6-2.

Handicap Gentlemen's Singles—Grant beat Nichols, 1-6, 6-1, 6-4; Lover beat Thomas, 9-7, 6-1; Loonis w.o. Elmore; Bickerton beat Cale, 6-4, 6-2; Hargreaves beat Stodart, 2-6, 6-4, 8-6.

Handicap Gentlemen's Doubles—Peppercorn and Donnelly w.o. Hoffmann and Sheridan; Stewart and Murray beat Quincey and Bickerton, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4; Powell and Raaschou beat Reppercorn and Donnelly, 6-5, 6-5.

Handicap Ladies' Doubles—Miss Rasmussen and Mrs. Palencia beat Mrs. Aldridge and Mrs. Murray, 5-6, 6-2, 6-2; Mrs. Stodart and Mrs. Lover beat Mrs. Elmore and Miss Petersen, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3; Mrs. Andersen and Mrs. White beat Mrs. Scatchard and Mrs. Hendersen, 6-3, 6-4.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Overcast misty weather in our regions. Northerly winds south of the 38th parallel. Cyclonic circulation on the Pechili Bay.

THANKS

The late Mr. Ting Chin Tsai's (丁欽齋) eldest son, Mason Ting, (丁梅生) and his family wish to express their heartfelt thanks to the many friends of the late Mr. Ting, for their beautiful wreaths and sympathetic expressions of condolence.

20110

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 13, 1918

'Frightfulness'

IT is interesting to note in these gala days that Germany is beginning to understand the meaning of the word "frightful." "Frightfulness" has been Germany's favorite word for some four years or more. But up to the last few weeks she has understood only one side of it, the side of the person inflicting the fright. Yes, it has been a great word in Germany, a great joke in the beer halls.

But now we find the *Vorwarts* saying, in a brief comment on the conditions imposed by the armistice: "These conditions are indeed frightful!" Indeed you will get to laughing the minute you begin reading the German comments. Listen:

"After the complete collapse of the old system there remained nothing except for the new government to accept the armistice!"

How true!

"In order to fulfill the conditions of this armistice honorably, for treaties must be kept"—etc. You bet they must be kept—now that Germany has been whipped.

"The task of the new government will be to conclude a speedy peace and be as good as possible." Uh huh!

"In this it relies upon the help of all the friends of peace and of freedom in the whole world!" Oo la-la.

Of course—or rather, why haven't we?—we haven't received the full terms imposed upon Germany. The Germans know what they are, and so does Marshal Foch, but we don't, which is the only thing that matters to you, dear reader. Blame it on the censor! He lets the German papers comment on the terms but he doesn't let us know what those terms are! One last cuss at him.

He lets us know that the bourgeoisie press of Germany "brings forward also the ruinous character of the conditions of the armistice," which, quoting the *Taeglische Rundschau*, whatever that is, "seem adapted to bring about not only a peace of violence" (let us pause here to ask how it is possible for any one to bring such a word as violence into an argument about a war like this one has been!), "of violence," says the Taeglische-and what-not of violence of the worst kind! Some violence, we should say. The very worst sort of violence, yes? But not only that, says the T-R, but the whole thing "seems to be adapted to bringing about a peace of destruction!" Horrors! Who shelled the life-boats containing survivors of torpedoed ships?

And then the bourgeoisie press says that the terms commanding the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine have nothing to do with the guarantees against the war being taken up again if the peace negotiations should break down!" How very bourgeoisie of us!

But worse still: "For the weakening which is inflicted upon Germany in the other *seventeen* points"—17, count, 'em—17 what didn't Marshal Foch think of!—"these seventeen points touch the vital powers of Germany to such a degree that after the acceptance of peace Germany could no longer assert herself, even if the Entente wish to carry off her men as slaves!" Who tried to create a world of slaves, and who fought the war for freedom from slavery?

But worst of all, to the German bourgeoisie press, is the demand by the Allies for 5,000 locomotives, 10,000 automobiles and 150,000 railroad cars with which to transport their armies into Germany.

"If they take all this transport equipment," points out the German bourgeoisie press, "our own army will have to walk back home!" Yes, what there is left of it.

An Oversight

Daughter—Papa went off in great good humor this morning.

Mother—Mercy! That reminds me I forgot to ask for any money!

As Bairnsfather Views Americans

Cartoonist Likes The Doughboy's Humor And Pluck—Germany's Greatest Blunder Was Letting Us Enter War

(New York Times)

When Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, officially assigned to make cartoons of American "types" in the trenches and behind the battlelines, reached an American sector and began to gather "material," one of the first things he did was to go out, with an American officer, to a tract of land where hundreds of young Americans were digging trenches.

The day was bitter cold and the ground was, as Captain Bairnsfather describes it, "desperate." It was a desolate, rocky country, and, what with the piercing cold and the roughness of the rocky soil, digging trenches in it was about as difficult a job as one could imagine. The men were covered with mud and debris, there were stones and chunks of ground flying through the air; in place of the danger and stimulus of battle there were only dirt and cold and hard work. And as the English cartoonist walked along the trench, watching the Americans at work trying to overhear now and then bits of what they were talking about, with eyes and ears open for that arduous task of collecting "types," a particularly muddy young soldier stuck his head "out of a slot in the ground," as Captain Bairnsfather calls it, and grinned at the approaching officer.

"You wouldn't think I was a minister's son, to see me now, would you?" he said.

That was the dirty young toiler's only comment on his task, and it gave Bruce Bairnsfather exactly what he was looking for.

"There it was," the cartoonist explained, enthusiastically, as, spending a few days in New York en route to Australia, he was talking about his experiences on the American front: "That same cool cynicism that I know so well in our own men. I got it straightaway. It was almost my first contact with the American soldier. And it was exactly what I had been hoping for. It was fine! And after that—oh, I spent six months with the Americans. I had a wonderful time. They are splendid! I've been on all the fronts, from Ostend to Galicia, but if I could choose, I'd choose the American every time! They're a fine crowd!"

The whimsical way of looking at things which Captain Bairnsfather finds the Americans share with the British Tommies is one of the qualities that struck him first about our soldiers. But it was not the greatest or most conspicuous.

"I was with the Americans from the very first days of their arrival," he said. "I saw their debarkation arrangements, their billets, their trenches. I saw them coming into harbor, quartering in the villages, going into the fight. I saw them in the fight itself. And the big feature of what I saw during those first days with your army was the Americans' marvelous adaptability.

"Your men have actually been able to assimilate in a few days the war experience of their Allies for the last four years. That is a sober fact. They get right into the heart of it all. They don't waste any time being amateurs. They go right in with the French and British from the start, and, as I said, learn from their experience. They don't have to begin at the beginning. It's wonderful.

"And they show that same adaptability in the villages. Go into a village where an American force is billeted, and you see, right from the beginning, as complete and efficient an organisation as if they had been in the war four years—military police, everything, in expert working order. They don't have to experiment and take time 'adapting themselves' to strange conditions and 'learning how.' They're right there.

"That quality is joined with their innate hospitality and good humor in the harmony with which they live alongside of the people of the villages. They get along well with the French people. And that, when you come to think of it, is a pretty big thing—to be quartered in villages and have everything harmonious and pleasant for the village people. It isn't an easy thing for a village to have even the best of armies settling great bands of soldiers in its midst. The way the Americans have adapted themselves to all that is most impressive. They are a fine crowd of men."

Captain Bairnsfather's "assignment" to the American troops looked on the face of it like what he calls "a difficult proposition." He had made certain types famous in his cartoons of the British Army. He was ordered to go to the American Army and do the same thing—"create" types of American soldiers similar to those three engaging Tommies who are his best-known work, and make cartoons that would show the American soldier at work and play "as he is." But Captain Bairnsfather knew few Americans. In his study of American soldiers he had to begin at the very beginning, master their customs and their characteristics in thorough-going fashion, from the ground up.

It was a surprise, and it must have been a relief, when he discovered that the Americans and the British had at least one salient quality in common. He found that out first when he saw and listened to the young "minister's son" digging in his trench, and all through his travels and visits among the Americans he became better and better acquainted with the same thing; it is what for want of a better name we call a sense of humor, and it contains within it the significant attitude of the soldier toward his part in the war.

"I always try to draw what people think rather than what they look like," Captain Bairnsfather said: "I don't want to begin to make any pitcures until I've gone at the thing from the beginning up. So I hung around everywhere where the soldiers were, and really got acquainted with the men. And I reached the conclusion that the American soldier's sense of humor, and his attitude to the war, is very similar to our own. It's an Anglo-Saxon thing, the way the soldier looks at his part in the fight, and at the enemy, and the ultimate victory.

"You know, we have a way—we have it in the British Army, and I've seen enough of your armies to know that you have it too—a way of being 'at' war instead of 'in' one. It is a kind of humorous detachment, a sort of cynical superiority to all the discomforts and difficulties. It's a magnificent fighting quality. It takes one right over the hard things—that smiling, cynical superiority to all that one's got to bear. It's the making of the successful fighter, I think. We just look down on our difficulties, and on the enemy. Things don't 'get' us that way.

"Your soldiers and our soldiers," smiled Captain Bairnsfather, "don't for one instant think of the German as an equal; he is just a nuisance that is going to have his head smacked. It will only take time. They haven't a doubt of the victory in the end—it doesn't ever occur to them to trouble about that. All that ever does bother them is the amount of time it may take to get rid of this disagreeable and objectionable person who has run amuck all over Europe. As I say, they've got a kind of cool cynicism that is all one with their humor and their optimism and their doggedness to make them the splendid fighters they are.

"And the Americans," added Captain Bairnsfather with a laugh, "are certainly a cheerful crowd. They're cheerful anywhere, in all circumstances. Why, I know a jolly hanging-out place along the Western front where you get just as cheerful and optimistic an atmosphere as at a Broadway roof-garden show—and now that I've seen a roof-garden show I can speak out of personal knowledge of both! I've been with the soldiers when things weren't easy, and I've been astonished at their complete lack of depression. They're a thoroughly optimistic set. I've seen them come into port, cheering from the transports, and I've seen them in the fight—it's all the same thing with their spirit.

"One of the first things I did when I got among the Americans," he went on, "was to spend some time with a Marine Battalion in Alsace-Lorraine—and I've really never in my life seen a finer collection of men than the men of that battalion. They were among the first Americans to get to France, and they had a long and severe training, and the only thing that bothered them was that they weren't in the trenches yet! They wanted to begin!

"They are a fine healthy lot, too, the American soldiers, healthy and cheerful and strong in every way. And I want to say how well-cared for they are. Everything that the army authorities and the Government back home do for them seems to be done in the very best way. They are thoroughly well looked after.

"I feel very strongly about the cheerfulness of the Americans over there," Captain Bairnsfather added. "I admire it very deeply. I know what it is like to leave one's family and friends and go off to fight in a foreign land. I've had my share of war, and I know it's hard. But for me, and for all of us, it was only across the Channel; we were always next door to home. Your men are 3,000 miles away, in a thoroughly strange country. And they are just as cheerful as the best of us, or more so!"

When Captain Bairnsfather reached New York, a few days ago, he felt even more strongly than he had felt in France the suicidal ignorance, as he calls it, of Germany in "allowing such a thing to happen" as America's getting into the war. He saw in Europe, he explains, that we had splendid fighters; but when he reached this country he couldn't help sensing at once the united and organised nation behind those fighting men in France.

"One look at Fifth Avenue just now is enough to destroy any one's last bit of faith in German diplomacy," he said. "I keep wondering and wondering, why were they ever so blind and ignorant as to let this happen, those stupid Germans? Well, they committed suicide that day! You'll finish them! The way you are carrying on this Liberty Loan campaign is wonderful. There has certainly never been anything in Great Britain like it. You know, in Great Britain we get there in the end, but we show no such enthusiasm as you do here in America. You are so alive. One feels right away that every one is in this business of settling up the war."

Captain Bairnsfather is a slight, boyish-looking young man, with the quietest imaginable manner in saying enthusiastic things; one has the instant and lasting impression, in talking with him, of sincerity, earnestness, a thoughtfulness, that makes his praise seem very valuable. One has a sense of the keenness of observation that gives his comments significance.

"This great organisation of yours came into the war like a fairy godmother," he said. "The moment when the States came in was a pretty dark time for us. Russia was going to pieces; things were hard; I never had any doubt of the ultimate victory, but it looked as if it would take a long, long time. Then you came. And—well, I feel pretty enthusiastic about an early finish. I feel more than ever enthusiastic since I reached New York. It's cheered me up tremendously!

"Of course," he added, "the Germans still under-estimate what is going to be done to them. They do it deliberately. And it doesn't do for us to relax any efforts now! What we want to do now," he declared, vigorously, "is to finish it up in record time!

"When I get back to England I want to tell them," he continued, "that they haven't the slightest conception of the enormousness and strength of your organisation here, in every department. It's wonderful. It was a good while before you came in, and you are certainly in it thoroughly!

"I want to tell you, though," he added, quickly, "that they have a tremendous admiration in England for President Wilson. They feel that he is the great leader, and that he has managed things in the very best way. You don't hear anything but praise for your President."

Captain Bairnsfather succeeded, of course, in finding his American types. He found that he could isolate these types into two, instead of three, as is the case with his British army cartoons, and as in his work with the British Army, he spent most of his time with the privates.

"They interested me most," he said. "I used to hang around the billets, cookshops, everywhere. I spent a good deal of time, too, with a merry bunch of good fellows near Neuve Chateau, where I had a room in a villainous hotel and made my first rough sketches. I never tried to do the finished work until I got somewhere where I could have a comfortable room and work without being disturbed."

Most people know what Bruce Bairnsfather began to draw the pictures that made him famous as a means of enlivening the depression of a hard Winter and the Flanders mud. He amused himself with "making jokes," to use his phrase, of the difficulties of his surroundings, and little by little more and more of his comrades in the trenches and dugouts began to hear of his drawings and be amused too. They used to get the "jokes" from him and stick them up on the walls of their dugouts with their bayonets. And as they told more people about them, Bairnsfather the soldier became Bairnsfather the famous cartoonist in a short time. That—or something of it—most people know. But very few people have ever heard of the young cartoonist's real—arrested but later successful—"start."

He was an engineer in England in the years before the war, but he had studied drawing, and he had made pictures for his own pleasure and that of his friends all his life. In the early Summer of 1914 he was engineering in Newfoundland, and there, as everywhere, he made pictures to while away his idle hours. He happened to show some of them to a man he knew there, and was instantly and earnestly advised to give up engineering and make his drawings his day's work. So urgent was his friend in insisting that the young engineer had real talent as an artist that Bairnsfather decided to follow his advice. He gave up his work in Newfoundland, turned his back on engineering, and returned to England to devote all his time to what had heretofore been only a pastime. And just then came the war.

"I thought, 'Here's an end to drawing for me,'" laughed Captain Bairnsfather. "And 'long about the end of 1915," he added, passing over the months between, "when I had made a good many pictures, I got a letter from Newfoundland. I opened it, and read, 'What did I tell you?' There wasn't another word!"

Patriotic Boatman

"Bill" Quigley, the veteran Battery boatman, was furious a few days ago, says The New York Tribune, when his boat was missing from the Battery basin. It was the third boat that was stolen within six months, but he got little satisfaction from the military authorities when he complained that soldiers had taken his boats to get back to Governor's Island when they had overstayed leave.

At last, however, the man who had taken his latest craft was found by the police and the boatman was more than anxious to get satisfaction in the civil courts. He pictured the culprit as a big, grim visaged fighter who had little regard for civilians or their property, and he was prepared to demand his pound of flesh of the court.

When the prisoner appeared in court Bill's soft heart melted. He had not seen the man until that moment.

"If it please the court," faltered Bill, "I'd like to withdraw the complaint and let the prisoner go."

"Why?" asked the magistrate. "The evidence is sufficient for me to hold him."

"That's all right," said the boatman, "but he's only a slip of a lad scarcely twenty. I'd rather lose twenty boats than punish a young American soldier like him."

The charge was withdrawn, and since then Quigley's boats have been left religiously alone.

No Other Use

Two travelers began talking, and became friendly.

"Have a cigar?" began one.

"Don't think I'll take one, thank you!" said the other.

"Have a cigarette, then?"

"No, thank you!"

"How about a chew?" the first persisted in desperation.

"Don't use tobacco at all, thank you!"

"Well," the first man ejaculated in consternation, "what in the name of guinea-pigs do ye do with yer mouth?"

A Long Journey

Private Nelson got his leave, and made what he conceived to be the best use of his holiday by getting married.

On the journey back at the station he gave the gateman his marriage certificate in mistake for his return railway ticket

The official studied it carefully, and then said:

"Yes, my boy, you've got a ticket for a long journey, but not on this road."

Better Days

"I should like a steak with mushrooms," said the stranger, "some delicately browned toast with plenty of butter"——

"'Scuse me, sir," interrupted the waiter. "Are you tryin' to give an order, or are you reminiscin' about old times?"

Obedient Son

"I don't see why old Smith is so angry with his son. The boy did just what he was told."

"What was that?"

"His father told him to go out and find an opening, and the next thing he sent his father word he was in a hole."

In Deep Water

Jack's Uncle (coming up on piazza)—What do you suppose? Jack has just rescued that young widow, Mrs. Wiles, from the surf.

His Aunt—There! I expected something like that would happen. Now we'll have to rescue Jack.

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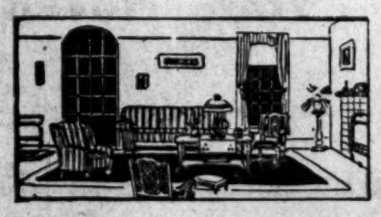
COMPLETELY  EQUIPPED
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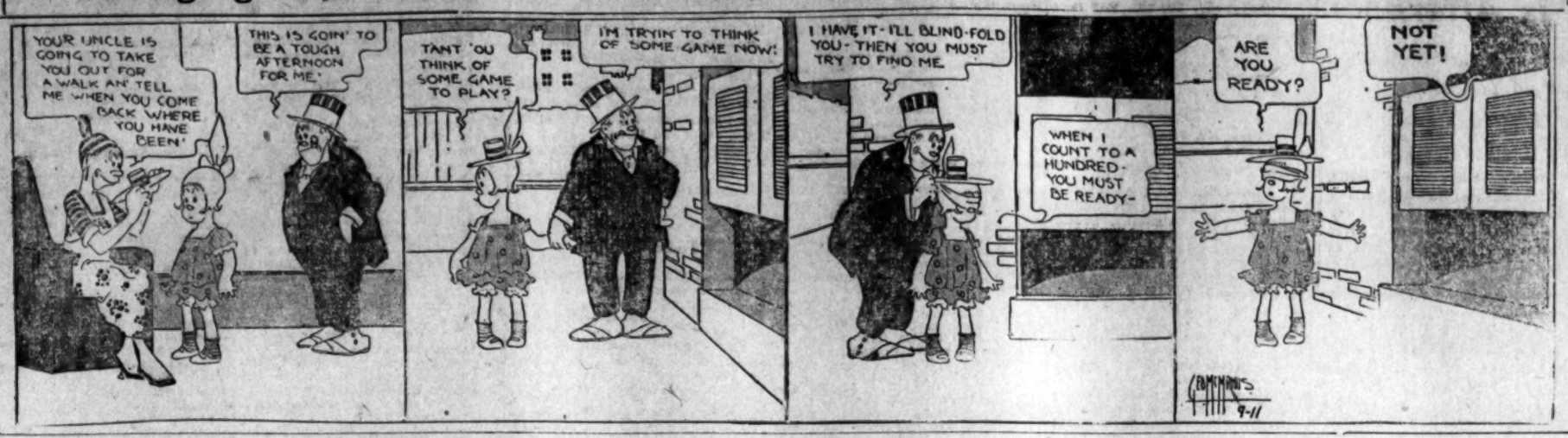
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


YOUR UNCLE IS GOING TO TAKE YOU OUT FOR A WALK AN' TELL ME WHEN YOU COME BACK WHERE YOU HAVE BEEN'
THIS IS GOIN' TO BE A TOUGH AFTERNOON FOR ME'
TANT 'OU THINK OF SOME GAME TO PLAY?
I'M TRYIN' TO THINK OF SOME GAME NOW!
I HAVE IT - I'LL BLIND-FOLD YOU - THEN YOU MUST TRY TO FIND ME.
WHEN I COUNT TO A HUNDRED - YOU MUST BE READY-
ARE YOU READY?
NOT YET!
GEO MCMANUS 9-11

Fall Of Damascus Thrills Our Syrians

Picturesque Colony In Washington Street Redoubles Liberty Bond Purchases As Great News Spreads

By John A. Morose
(*New York Times*)

The editor of Ash-Shaab was up to his sparkling black eyes in work, his assistant was dashing off copy describing Damascus to the readers of the Syrian daily, and in the next room on the third floor of 104 Washington Street old-fashioned printers were at the case juggling fonts of Arabic type, a language old-fashioned enough for any philologist, any one should admit.

Outside, the flags flew bravely, all with the Stars and Stripes, and two doors to the south, on the same side of the street, the great painted window of St. George's Church flashed a brave picture of the knightly holy man jabbing his lance down the throat of the dragon. If there was any Turk in that neighborhood he was probably in a cellar being fattened up for the approaching Thanksgiving.

Damascus is the name upon the lips of the Syrian colonists, people of the Orient settled in trade and the arts almost within the toss of a shawl from Wall Street, their tenement homes trembling above subways new and old, but the capital city of their Fatherland sweet and fragrant in their memories.

They are good traders and are said to be very keen in the marts, these Syrians of New York, but it will perhaps surprise many who find most of their impression during the haggle for a "bargain" to read what I learned of that which is in their hearts and minds today.

Joseph Khoury was the editor I came upon after carefully groping up three flights of dark stairs. His office was a place for the muses to gather in, dusty and dim, smelling wholesomely of printer's ink and fresh-cut print paper, a friendly and hospitable place, echoing the click-click of the case printers and the clatter and bang of a flat-bed press slapping out extras of Allenby's progress through Palestine. There was no office boy to sneer at one; no water cooler to dampen the ardor of the caller who had suddenly found himself at last in a real newspaper office of antiquity and charm. There was just Mr. Khoury and his assistant editor, who perhaps because of the limits of the floor space, was also the cable and telegraph editor, copy reader, society and sports editor, star reporter, and rewrite man.

I did not distract the Syrian gentlemen immediately, but, picked up the last issue of Ash-Shaab and ran through it in the vain hope that an early dipping into Sanskrit would help me along in translating at least a display advertisement. No results were achieved. But there was a large reproduction of General Allenby's portrait. I looked up from the picture of the great warrior as Mr. Khoury fastened his black eyes on me.

"Isn't it splendid news?" he asked. "There are twenty thousand happy hearts in New York, twenty thousand Syrian hearts. Damasccus is freed from the Turks! Freedom was only a name for us in Syria under the Turk, and that is why we came to this country."

These was no tradesman's ring in his voice and none of the uncertainty of syllable of the foreigner. His English was most excellent, every word well placed, and the sparkle in his jet eyes as he spoke of his adopted country was the real glint of patriotism.

"We Syrians are not here in America for the purpose of making money," he said. "Our colony is only about thirty-five years old. Certainly I am not here to make money." He gave a comprehensive glance at his humble editorial lodging "I came to this country so that I might write what I believed I should write, and so that I might be free. We Syrians love freedom and, because we love it, we love the United States."

A stream of callers flowed in while the editor talked, people with advertisements ranging from a page Liberty Loan display to a small boy with a smaller "classified." A lad in khaki came in, a youngster with the red blood high in his cheeks, and his shoulders square.

"Here's one of our boys of Washington Street," said Mr. Khoury. "There are not a great many Syrians in the United States, but we have 12,000 boys like that fighting for Uncle Sam." The young man was startled, but held his ground while he was introduced. Then he withdraw from the line of fire and cuddled up against the multifarious assistant editor.

A visitor following the soldier pushed open the door and laid a large illustrated Liberty bond advertisement before Mr. Khoury, who, seemingly, was relieving his assistant from his duties as business manager. This brought up the matter of Liberty bonds, and what the little Syrian colony is doing ought to put ambition into New York's other colonies, large and small. My friend called up 1146 Rector, and in a few minutes in walked Dr. E. J. Mussallem, a man of letters, built like a Tennessee mountaineer, as polite as the editor himself. He is a member of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Syrians, of which Joseph E. Balesh is Chairman.

"We are all working to get our last dollar for the Fourth Loan," he said. "Our aim is to subscribe $750,000 in this Federal Reserve district, and it looks as if we shall get that sum. Our women and children are working just as hard as the men, and we are giving, no matter how much it hurts. It is a big sum for such a small colony, especially as the majority of the Syrians are simple wage earners. Mr. Balesh, the Chairman of the loan committee, has an assistant in every one of us living and working in this neighborhood."

Across the street, Mr. Balesh, with the unfailing courtesy of the Oriental, also abandoned his affairs for the moment. Three huge safes lined one side of his office and, through the open steel doors, could be seen piles of precious laces, the famous Damascus weaves.

"This district took $200,000 of the Third Loan," he said, as he opened his cigarette case and found an ash tray for his visitor. "It would seem at first a gigantic task to get nearly four times as much for this loan, but we have already a half million in sight."

"The Syrians in New York must be prosperous to manage it," was suggested.

"It isn't a matter of prosperity," he replied, his eyes lighting. "We are intensely American, for we realise that the United States is fighting as never a nation fought before for the smaller countries and the liberty of their peoples. We see the great era of liberty dawning. Why, when the first reports of the liberation of Damascus from Turkish power came we were so excited that many of us remained up all night so that we could get the verification of the news from the morning papers as soon as they left the presses.

"Every Syrian in New York was stirred with joy. We held a mass meeting in the street just outside of my door. We were framing resolutions to President Wilson and to our French and British Allied in an effort to express what the victory in Palestine meant to us. The cry of 'Damascus' went up on all hands, and one man, a worker, shouted that he wanted a one-hundred-dollar Liberty bond. It was his way of expressing his gratitude, and he gave the money in cash—his savings for five years. A little girl came to me and said she was sent by her mother to get three fifty-dollar bonds, one for each of the three children in the family. She asked if they could pay for them by bringing in $2 a week. We are giving all that we have and giving it gladly."

Mr. Balesh yesterday sent copies of the resolution to Washington for the President and the French and British Ambassadors. Its text speaks eloquently for the patriotic spirit of the Syrians. It reads:

"Whereas, news has just come that the Allied troops in Syria have practically cleared the despicable Turk from our beloved native land and that they are now in the outskirts of Damascus, Beirut, and

"Whereas, the Syrians in New York have been deeply stirred by these momentous events, which, after centuries of oppression and repression, bid fair now to rid our native land of the Turk, driving him therefrom, in the same condition in which he came, savage and naked, and

"Whereas, we desire to express our joy in the fact that might, coupled with tyranny, could not triumph over right, and that a new era is dawning for Syria and the Syrians, we, the Syrian residents of New York, in public mass meeting assembled this 1st day of October, 1918, hereby

"Resolve:

"First—That our deep, heartfelt gratitude be extended first and foremost to the leading citizen of the world, our President, Woodrow Wilson, for his unflinching and indomitable stand for justice and freedom for all, the weak and the strong.

"Second—That our deep and heartfelt thanks be extended to the British and French Governments, who have taken the lead in the liberation of Syria, as well as all the other gallant Allies, who have aided in his great undertaking.

"Third—and further be it resolved, That our heartfelt thanks be extended to General Allenby, the leader of the Allied forces in Syria, for the God-given wisdom which enabled him to carry to such a speedy and successful conclusion his wonderful campaign, and

"Fourth—Be it further resolved, That we Syrians pledge ourselves to support any and all movements that tend to grant political and commercial freedom to our race, so that we may be afforded an opportunity of developing our wonderful country untrammeled and unhindered, and

"Fifth—Be it further resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to their excellencies the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France at Washington."

"Many of us who have sought freedom from Turkish masters by coming to this country are from the beautiful city of Damascus, which is now freed from the Turk after four centuries," Mr. Balesh said. "One who has not lived in that city can have no idea of its beauty and charm. Every house is a garden inclosed, and each has its fountain. When a man comes home from his work he rests amid the flowers and near the running water, his glass of arak and a luncheon being ready for him.

"The famous Street Called Straight, running the length of the city, shows only plain walls, but behind those walls all is beauty and peace and poetry. To live there as a free people, with the Turkish master gone forever, thrills the imagination.

"Not so many years ago my wife and I paid a visit to the city. At the time Emperor William had laid a wreath on the tomb of Saladin. The Syrians were not impressed. They told me that the German Emperor did not come to pay homage to a great warrior, but to covet the city, and, while I was there, I was told that the German expedition engaged in unearthing relics under Damascus, the oldest inhabited city of the earth had by night sent back to Germany 200 cases of priceless material of the distant ages."

Mr. Balesh lifted his hands in horror at the idea of German occupation of his native land.

"We would infinitely perfer the continuation of Turkish rule," he said.

Wherever the stolen treasures from beneath Damascus may now be, they, in all probability, hold much of the city's history which has been lost with its great age. Biblical history notes its existence as far back as Abraham and in Genesis, xv., 2 it is given as the birthplace of Eliezer, the steward of Abraham.

It was considered a great and beautiful city even in those dim ages. Jews and Christians have a tradition that Paradise was situated in the Valley of Damascus because of its beauty and fertility. In an old volume, Parish's Bible Gazetter, published in 1813, it is declared that "several writers have been of opinion that Cain and Abel dwelt near Damascus and that this city takes its name from the blood of Abel." This would, of course, take the history of Damascus clear back to the first family on earth (for those who have literal belief in the Bible) and mark it as the site of the first of all family quarrels. Parish seems inclined to believe this legend and adds, as a reason for Damascus getting its name from the slaying of Abel, that "Dam" in Hebrew signifies blood, and "Sack" a righteous person.

"And," he adds, "they still show in these parts Abel's monument."

Julian called the city "The Eye of the East." So voluptuous is the beauty of its surroundings that the Turks say that their prophet, on viewing the city from a height, stood pondering its charm, but would not be tempted to go nearer. His reflection was that there was but one paradise designed for man and, for his part, he was resolved not to take his in this world.

Damascus stands on the west side of a great plain, two miles from where the Barrady breaks from between two mountains. Through the green boughs of its gardens the mosques rise and here and there turrets and steeples or the peak of a summer house.

I quote from the faded leaves of Parish:

"We went to see the Church of St. John the Baptist, now converted into a mosque and held too sacred for Christians to enter. In this church are kept the head of St. John and other relics esteemed so holy that it is death even for the Turk to presume to go into the room where they are kept. . . . . The place of St. Paul's vision is about a half mile eastward of the city. Nearer the city is a small structure where the Apostle rested, and in the city is the house of Ananias, who restored Paul's sight. We were also shown the gate at which St. Paul was let down in the basket. In the Street Called Straight is also shown the house of Judas, with whom Paul lodged."

It would require a man with no imagination not to have been thrilled by the enthusiasm of the Syrians in Washington Street after the news came last week that Damascus was out of the hands of the Turks.

Before saying good-bye to my new friends of damask laces and stout American patriotism, I got my editorial friend, Mr. Khoury, to make a free translation of a few lines of his Victory Edition of Ash-Shaab. Here they are:

"Hail to the sons of Lebanon and Syria! The destruction of Turkish power!

"The Crescent vanishes and its light will not shine again in the Orient, which is the Cradle of the Educator of Humanity.

"Beirut is waiting for the invaders, the conquerors who are coming to uphold civilisation.

"Damascus came out to meet them and the Cross shines with a holy light.

"Hail to Syria, who has been longing for the army of salvation and liberty!

"Long live Lebanon, the high-peaked Lebanon, and its people who are filled with happiness! Hail, Syria!"

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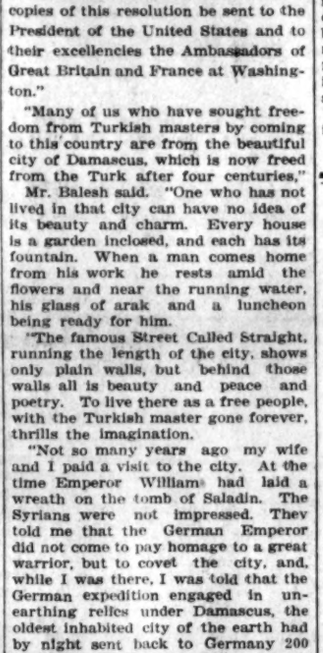

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Castlewood Picked To Win Champions This Afternoon

The Oriole And Castlefield Also Popular With Dopesters; Big Dividends Paid Yesterday

Castlewood, The Oriole and Castlefield are the favorites to win the Champions this afternoon with Silver Streak figured to be in the running. The majority of the dopesters pick Castlewood, The Oriole and Castlefield to finish in the order named while others intimate that one of the griffins may come home inside the money.

The great event of the meeting is the fourth race after tiffin today and will draw a record crowd. The sweep on the race should be the biggest in history. It was estimated yesterday that nearly 18,000 tickets would be sold.

Eighteen ponies have qualified by winning races the first two days of the meeting. They are: Castlewood, Silver Streak, Castlefield, The Oriole, Squeeze Play, Sir Lamerock, Bydand, Black Jester, Ironsand, Spottedsand, Night Hawk, Briggins, Bonanza, Coronet Dahlia, Beaconsfield, Scala, Rushlight and Liberty Bond.

Big Dividends Paid

Yesterday's races brought several surprises and five big dividends. Sir Lamerock paid $110.10 in the first race, the Northern Cup, when the pony beat Triumph, a top-heavy favorite. In the third race Squeeze Play win tickets brought $579.50 and $98.30 for place. In the Llama Miau Stakes Black Jester paid a win dividend of $208.40 and a place prize of $47.90 and Silver Streak's victory over Castlefield in the Siccawei Plate event, the ninth race, brought $31.10 to the lucky ticketholders.

In the Siccawei Plate event there were 1,000 tickets on Castlefield to win. The pony was second.

The Oriole and Ironsand qualified as double winners, Mr. Hill's mount taking the Shanghai Stakes yesterday after winning the Autumn Cup Monday and Ironsand leading the pack to the wire in the Rubicon Cup event yesterday after qualifying for the Champions by bringing home the Whangpoo Stakes Monday afternoon. Yesterday's victories were easy for both ponies.

Two Exciting Finishes

There were two great races yesterday and both come after the tiffin interval. In the eighth race Briggins and Victoria staged a heartbreaking struggle in the stretch that went to the former by a head. In the next race Silver Streak beat Castlefield by a head after the race was in doubt until the finish post was passed.

Briggins and Victoria alternated in the lead by the stands and Briggins won in the last dash for the wire. Silver Streak and Castlefield battled throughout the mile and a quarter and tore around the turn into the straight abreast. Here they passed Kowloon after Kowloon had led from the start. Colinton pressed the leaders to the stands and finished third.

Mr. Sleap pulled the biggest surprise of the day when he brought Squeeze Play home a winner in the Pagoda Cup event. But seven people believed that Squeeze Play could win and the faith thus placed netted them just $579.50 each.

But 29 tickets were on Black Jester to win, Mr. Heard riding the pony in ahead of Sans Peur and Standard Dahlia. Black Diamond, the favorite, did not place. Black Jester paid $208.40.

Mr. Heard rode three firsts and two thirds; Mr. Johnstone brought ponies home to two firsts and two thirds; Mr. Commons figured in four seconds and a brace of thirds; Mr. Ezra made two seconds and a third; Messrs. Vida and Wuilleumier each rode a winner and a third place pony and Mr. Hill took a first and a third.

The Belgian Consul-General, Mr. Siffert, rode a pony named St. Mihiel in the last race and 70 celebrators figured Armistice to win the fifth race.

Allied flags were strung about the stands yesterday and at the end of the Llama Miau Stakes event the band played "God Save the King."

SELLING SWEEP RESULTS

Castlewood was the big favorite in the Shanghai Race Club selling sweeps last night with Oriole and Castlefield as runners-up. Silver Streak and Beaconsfield sold as the fourth ponies.

The summary:

1.—The Northern Cup.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125, Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies. Winners of a race at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Non-starters at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

lbs.
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. Heard .....155—1
Mr. Ezra's grey Triumph, Mr. Ezra .....155—2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ch. The Swallow, Mr. Hill .....155—3

Also ran: Essex Chief (Mr. Grayrigge), Grey Goose (Mr. Johnstone), Modesty (Mr. Poulsen), Buxted (Mr. Dalgliesh), Swanee (Mr. De Zutter), Homefield (Mr. Stewart), Medina-Sidonia (Mr. Rowe), Western Star late Macathiel (Mr. Lanning), Wild Night (Mr. Sleap), La Vesle, late Night (Mr. Moller), Bixshoote (Mr. Springfield), Greysand (Mr. Vida), Looneld (Mr. C. R. Burkill), Salamander (Mr. Reid), Niblick (Mr. Wuilleumier), Anglodane (Mr. Braad Sorensen), Golden Myth (Mr. Commons), Jomsborg (Mr. Crokam).

Won by half length; half length. Time: 1.34 1/5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $110.10; for place, $24.80; $6.70 and $25.40.

Members' sweep—first, 111; second, 344; third, 611. Unplaced—351, 181, 166, 527, 529, 110, 506, 187, 67, 626, 459, 605, 462, 233, 232, 534, 589 and 227.

2.—The China Cup.—Value, Tls. $300, Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies, being bone fide Griffins of this meeting. Winners 5 lbs. extra. One mile.

lbs.
Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's grey Bydand, Mr. Wuilleumier .....152—1
Mr. Sutterle's spot. Spottedsand, Mr. Vida .....160—2
" John Peel's black Black Jack, Mr. Johnstone ...158—3

Also ran: Whitehaven (Mr. Commons), Big Ben (Mr. Hill), Brown Cusard (Mr. Springfield), Rushlight (Mr. Moller), Mauna Kea (Mr. Lanning), Glenwood (Mr. Ezra), Daybreak Dahlia (Mr. C. R. Burkill), Urga (Mr. Reid), Portobello (Mr. Commons), Rob Roy (Mr. Grayrigge).

Won by one length; three lengths. —Time: 2.10 2/5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $52.40; for place, $13.60; $8.30 and $11.30.

Members' sweep—first, 483; second, 285; third, 419. Unplaced—229, 404, 494, 30, 522, 247, 302, 666, 9 and 250.

3.—The Shanghai Stakes.—Value, Tls. 500. Second pony, Tls. 200. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies. Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a race allowed 5 lbs. Bona fide Griffins of this Meeting allowed 7 lbs. Allowances not accumulative. One mile and a half.

lbs.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches. The Oriole, Mr. Hill .....155—1
Mr. G. D. Coutts' ches. Shirley, Mr. Dalgliesh .....158—2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's grey Formosa Chief, Mr. Ezra...153—3

Also ran: Yellowstone (Mr. De Zutter), Rocksand (Mr. Grayrigge).

Won by three lengths; two lengths. —Time: 3.24 2/5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $5.40; for place, $5.30; $3.10.

Members' sweep—first, 343; second, 536; third, 459. Unplaced—655 and 657.

4.—The Pagoda Cup.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Winners 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Mr. Boulton's ches. Squeeze Play, Mr. Sleap .....155—1
" Neville's brown Doughboy, Mr. Commons .....155—2
" G. H. Wright's dun Dun Duke, Mr. C. R. Burkill 155—3

Also ran: Trooper (Mr. Moller), Battersea (Mr. Dalgliesh), Dreamland (Mr. De Zutter), Sensee (Mr. Heard), Glad Eye (Mr. Springfield), Putting Green (Mr. Schoch), Blankenberghe (Mr. Siffert), Rintintin (Mr. Poulsen), Cornered (Mr. Lanning), Pegway (Mr. Braad Sorensen), Momo (Mr. Brun), Century Dahlia (Mr. Reid), Doo Bee (Mr. Hill), Scada (Mr. Crokam).

Won by four lengths; three lengths. —Time: 2.49 3/5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $579.50; for place, $98.30; $16.70 and $12.40.

Members' sweep—first, 176; second, 397; third, 380. Unplaced—440, 504, 210, 142, 340, 88, 787, 682, 434, 365, 688, 256, 301 and 214.

5.—The Llama Miau Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a race allowed 7 lbs. Two miles.

lbs.
Mr. Bonar's black Black Jester, Mr. Heard .....155—1
Mr. H. G. Robinson's ches. Sans Peur, Mr. Commons .....148—2
Mr. F. S. Gibbings's grey Standard Dahlia, Mr. Rowe.....157—3

Also ran: The Capercaillie (Mr. Hill), Purity (Mr. Poulsen), Wakefield (Mr. Stewart), Black Diamond (Mr. Johnstone), Persianlight (Mr. Moller), Mush (Mr. Lanning), Rosewood (Mr. Ezra), Kronborg (Mr. Crokam).

Won by four lengths; half a length. Time 4.31 2-5.

Pari-mutuel for win, $208.40; for place, $47.50, $27.90 and $13.50.

Members' sweep—first, 95; second, 727; third, 555. Unplaced—308, 814, 384, 735, 531, 783, 58 and 777.

6.—The Rubicon Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies being bona fide Griffins of this Meeting. Winners of a race 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Mr. Sutterle's grey Ironsand, Mr. Vida .....165—1
Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's ches. Glassaugh, Mr. Wuilleumier .....155—2
Mr. Edmund's Kennebec, Mr. Heard .....158—3

Also ran: Fanling Chief (Mr. Ezra), Seven Neck (Mr. Commons), Winterlight (Mr. Moller), Rob Roy (Mr. Grayrigge).

Won by two lengths; two lengths. Time 2.51 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $10.00; for place, $6.70; $12.50 and $8.70.

Members' sweep—first, 164; second, 558; third, 460. Unplaced—421, 578, 174 and 710.

7.—The Racing Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918, and that have started at this Meeting. Winners at this or any other Meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never been placed allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Mr. John Peel's grey Night Hawk, late Hsin Zo Hwa, Mr. Johnstone .....†157—1
Mr. Sutterle's bay Daintysand, Mr. Vida .....†157—2
Mr. R. Macgregor's roan Highflyer, Mr. Commons.....*153—3

Also ran: Nigger Minstrel (Mr. Hill), Leconfield (Mr. Stewart), Rochester (Mr. C. R. Burkill), L'Aisne (Mr. Springfield), Haslemre (Mr. Rowe), Maybe (Mr. Reid).

* Allowed 5 lbs.
† 5 lbs. extra.

Won by three lengths; two lengths. Time 2.46 1-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $9.60; for place, $6.90; $7.70 and $21.00.

Members' sweep—first, 340; second, 782; third, 123. Unplaced—90, 712, 743, 182, 275 and 932.

8.—The Sycee Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this Meeting. Winners of a race 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

lbs.
Mr. G. D. Coutts' grey Briggins, Mr. Dalgliesh .....158—1
Mr. Harry White's p'bald Victoria, Mr. Commons,.....149—2
Mr. John Peel's black Black Jack, Mr. Johnstone 158 3

Also ran: Nanking Chief (Mr. Ezra), Baby Polly (Mr. Reid), Winterlight (Mr. Moller), Armistice (Mr. Hill).

Won by a head; one length. Time 1.36 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $9.50; for place, $5.90; $7.80 and $7.70.

Members' sweep—first, 895; second, 626; third, 864. Unplaced—930, 9, 676 and 939.

9.—The Siccawei Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Mr. John Peel's grey Silver Streak, Mr. J. Johnstone.152—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' chestnut Castlefield, Mr. Stewart..155—2
Mr. Stubbs' grey Colinton, Mr. A. J. P. Heard.... .....153—3

Also ran: Blazon (Mr. Wuillimier), The Bullfinch (Mr. Hill), Battle Dawn (Mr. Ezra), Richmond (Mr. Dalgliesh), Fresco (Mr. De Zutter), Oakfield (Mr. Morriss), Kowloon (Mr. Springfield), Fairylight (Mr. Moller), Merrysand (Mr. Vida), Spaghetti (Mr. Schoch), Over There (Mr. C. R. Burkill), Darra (Mr. Sleap), Rouble (Mr. Commons) and Jomsborg (Mr. Crokam).

Won by a head; a head. Time 2.44 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $31.10; for place, $7.40; $5.60 and $8.60.

Members' sweep—first, 90; second, 175; third, 152. Unplaced—115, 332, 800, 6, 58, 965, 358, 815, 208, 408, 946, 422, 602 and 782.

10.—The Mongolian Plate.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For Subscription Griffins of this meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Winners, 10 lbs. extra. Placed ponies 8 lbs. extra. Winners, of two races excluded. Seven furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Shahmoon's bay Bonanza, Mr. Heard .....155—1
" E. S. Andl's brown Bhim, Mr. Ezra .....154—2
" W. A. W's bay White Bay, Mr. Commons .....152—3

Also ran: Anam (Mr. Grayrigge), Jew's Harp (Mr. Johnstone), St. Mihiel (Mr. Siffert), Liberty Bond (Mr. Poulsen), Lagoon (Mr. Burkill), Tujoh (Mr. Sleap), By The (Mr. Wuilleumier), Momo (Mr. Brun), Santa Claus (Mr. Rowe), Fourspot (Mr. Vida), Lismore (Mr. Springfield), Flycatcher (Mr. Hill), Dreamland (Mr. Crokam), Gloom (Mr. Moller), Doo Bee (Mr. Schoch).

Won by five lengths, one length—Time 1:55 2/5.

Pari-mutuel for win $10, for place, $12.30, $42.70 and $25.90.

Members' sweep first 119, second 586, third 550. Unplaced, 95, 62, 422, 421, 796, 597, 495, 694, 365, 562, 479, 101, 110, 168 and 268.

Today's Races

1.—The Flyaway Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies that have started at this meeting. Winners of one race at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra; two or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Seven furlongs.

2.—The Grand Stand Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies, being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Winners of one race 5 lbs. extra; two or more races 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

3.—The Pari-Mutuel Cup.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs. Non-starters and winners at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.

4.—The Jockey Cup.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. A cup valued at $100 will be presented to the winning jockey. For China ponies that have started at this meeting and never won a race. To be ridden by jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin. Jockeys: non-winners allowed 5 lbs.; winners of one race, weight for inches as per scale; winners of two races, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

5.—The Consolation Cup.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies that have started twice at this meeting and not won a race. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

6.—The Sub-Griffins' Consolation Cup.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For Subscription Griffins of this meeting that have started twice and not won a race. Ponies are not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

7.—The Champion Sweepstakes.—Value, Tls. 1,000. Second pony, Tls. 400. Third pony, Tls. 250. For all China ponies, winners at this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 50.—One mile and a quarter.

8.—The Manchu Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies, being bona fide griffins of this meeting, that have started twice this meeting and not won a race. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

9.—The Nil Desperandum Cup.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China ponies, that have started twice and not won a race at this meeting. Griffins of this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Subscription Griffins of this meeting allowed 10 lbs. All-placed ponies at the meeting 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Seven furlongs.

War Savings Sweep

The results of the drawing for the Champions War Savings sweep of the China and Japan War Savings Association follow:

Coronet Dahlia	3,076
Castlefield	4,669
Spottedsand	6,290
Beaconsfield	4,304
Scala	6,707
Castlewood	7,137
Rushlight	8,097
The Oriole	5,387
Ironsand	6,123
Liberty Bond	7,435
Sir Lamerock	5,910
Bydand	7,162
Squeeze Play	6,995
Black Jester	3,680
Night Hawk	144
Briggins	6,446
Silver Streak	5,541
Bonanza	227
The Field	1,503

Drawn at the Race Club, November 12, 1918.

by
H. H. Read and G. D. Coutts,
Stewards, Shanghai Race Club.

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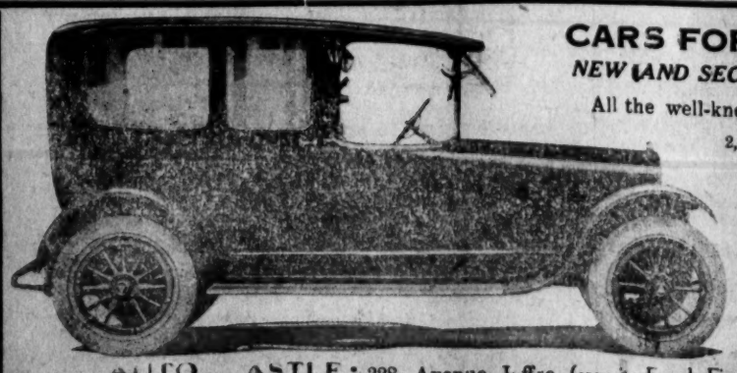
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CATHEDRAL A GAPING RUIN

Chapels That Were Spared In Previous Invasions Are Now Shattered

By G. H. Perris

With the French Armies, October 3.—Already, in my first impressions of St. Quentin, I have told you something of the city itself, its ruined buildings, and its solitude. I have written also of the efficiency of the German Army's "Booty Department," of St. Quentin's once glorious cathedral, and the havoc made of it by our modern vandals. I must write in greater detail. The carcass of the cathedral is like an old ruin newly damaged. We reached it by the west entrance through a barrier of cobblestones and barbed wire, surmounted by a notice board reading, "Durchgang Verboten." And then we found a free way in by the south door.

The great square tower, which with the high roof was burned in one of last year's fires, was a landmark throughout the countryside and a first-class German observatory. It shows a number of shell holes. The vaulting of the apse has gone completely, and that of the splendid Gothic nave springing over forty feet high, has partly fallen in. Stone and dust were littering the floor. Of the stained glass window and of the stone and woodwork dating back as far as the twelfth century only pitiful fragments remain. Parts of the chapels that survived the shocks of six centuries, that the Spainards of Queen Elizabeth's day and the Germans of Bismarck's had spared, are now shattered, and frescoes of the choir are open to the cold Autumn sky.

Ruins In The Grand' Place

In the neighborhood of the Grand' Place there remains of the elaborate monument of the siege of 1557, with its surrounding statuary, only a broken pillar. The facade of the quaint and charming fifteenth-century Town Hall, with its gallery of seven arcades, its upper balustrade and wooden bell tower, is intact, but the fine windows are gone, the roof has fallen in upon the Renaissance council chamber, and the floor of the building is now encumbered with rubbish which is believed to be mined. In the rear, the street of the vast building called the Palace of Fervaques, after the ancient convent, and containing the law courts, public library, and large festival hall, appears to have suffered little, but I had no time to examine it closely.

The enemy removed from the Lecuyer Museum eighteen months ago the famous collection of Quentin de la Tours Pastels, which were for a time exhibited to German art lovers at Maubeuge and may still be on show there. The large chateau in Renaissance style, which has apparently been gutted by fire, caught my eye but it was impossible to prolong our visit.

After hours of perambulation, shells began to fall near, and we made off. On entering the town yesterday, our Allies captured a German automobile officer with a motor wagon loaded with stuff he was about to carry off. He will prove a useful witness.

Near the Grand' Place there is a large oblong space with a central avenue of trees presented to the town by the great Napoleon and called the Champs Elysees. It was here in a large private house that the Kaiser stayed on one of his several visits to St. Quentin. The following story of the visit is given by the editor of the chief local newspaper, long in refuge in Paris, in his paper printed for other refugees, the Bulletin de l'Aisne.

"Having sent the owners of the house to live elsewhere, the Kaiser recompensed M. and Mme. Basquin with occasional interviews. One day, in reply to a remark about the horrors of the war, the Kaiser said:

"'Ah, M. Basquin, there have always been wars, and there always will be. I have tried arbitration, but after two days I had to withdraw my representative. No one could agree.'

"Another time the Socialists were referred to, and William II. exclaimed:

"'Oh, I know them, the Socialists! I have some of them in Germany also, but—' and, according to the narrator, he made the movement of a man who is putting something into his pocket."

Looting Scientifically Done

Let me make clearer the main point of this first impression of St. Quentin: It is not one of common vandalism, but of the scientific and unceasing development of the former German art of war into new phases of what the western conscience has always regarded as a crime. The original terrorism in Belgium and France was a new kind of wholesale murder. Prepared and organised removal and compulsion of civilians to labor for their conquerors, was a later kind of wholesale abduction and enslavement. Much of the material damage of St. Quentin may be explained on military grounds, and in any case there never was a cathedral built half as wonderful as the most ordinary of the sons of man. But the lifting of every bit of furniture, the machinery, the family treasures, and the artistic heritage of a modern community is robbery on a scale and indeed of a kind that history has not hitherto known. St. Quentin is only the latest illustration of this Teutonic achievement.

We had started out at 7 a.m., and were not in the liberated town till after 4 p.m. I mention this fact by way of correcting the idea to which the continuous diet of official bulletins in these days of steady success may give rise—that the army can keep on moving rapidly. On the front, on the contrary, one has the illusion of a perpetual block and gigantic, interminable effort which is always partially thwarted. Even in this bright, frosty weather, and under the best of traffic management, pressure accumulates around certain points. Everything must give way to troops and guns going forward. Next come supply columns and ambulances; and, very properly, war correspondents must be content with the tail of the procession. Most of the Somme bridges near the front were destroyed this morning, and, though the engineers rapidly threw pontoons over the stream and canal, long detours at first had to be made. Divisional staffs situated in dugouts on obscure hillsides are not easy to find and reach. The main roads are pitted with shell holes and rent at intervals by mine craters, and one may be held up for hours in lesser by ways.

All day the French had been attacking east of St. Quentin, between the villages of Rouvroy and Stancourt, and further south, supported by a tremendous bombardment of the long ridge running from the city to the Oise. As we left the front a hard combat was still in full uproar.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
- Iyo Maru ..... Oct. 15
- Eurybates ..... Oct. 30
- Sussex ..... Nov. 1

For Liverpool etc.
- Glengyle ..... Oct. 14

For San Francisco
- Venezuela ..... Oct. 12
- Nanking ..... Oct. 27
- Korea Maru ..... Nov. 8
- Ecuador ..... Nov. 9

For Seattle
- Katori Maru ..... Oct. 29

For Tacoma
- Javary ..... Oct. 18
- Manila Maru ..... Oct. 29
- Andes Maru ..... Nov. 9
- Justin ..... Nov. 8

For Vancouver
- Monteagle ..... Oct. 14
- Melville Dollar ..... Oct. 15

For Port Said:
- Towa Maru ..... Oct. 16
- Dumbea ..... Oct. 23
- Kenkon Maru ..... Nov. 4

For Marseilles
- Saito Maru ..... Oct. 21

For Genoa, etc:
- Nippo Maru ..... Nov. 3

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, November 15, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Sunday, November 17, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave the French Mail Jetty at 9 a.m.

Tuesday, November 19, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Saturday, November 24, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

11.—Fine weather prevailing again in the North; the depression of the Pechihli Bay moves away towards Korea. Overcast weather but still rising pressure in our regions. Some more rain with strong Northerly winds in the South.

12.—Overcast cold, misty weather. Barometer steadily keeping above the average.

Tuesday, November 12, 1918.		
WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	767.51	769.01
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.22	30.28
Variation for mm 24h	−2.39	−1.33
Variation for mm 12h	−0.08	↑1.52
Wind—Direction	NNE	N
Wind—Kilom per hour	28	20
Wind—Miles	17.4	12.4
Temperature—Cen ...	10°5	10°6
Temperature—Fah ...	50.9	51.1
Humidity co:	98	94
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	9.5	1.3
Rainfall inches	0.37	0.05

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Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China on the 1st December, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize		$50,000
1	Second Prize		10,000
1	Third Prize		5,000
2	Fourth Prizes	$2,000 each	4,000
2	Fifth Prizes	1,000 "	2,000
2	Sixth Prizes	500 "	1,000
10	Seventh Prizes	100 "	1,000
20	Eighth Prizes	50 "	1,000
50	Ninth Prizes	40 "	2,000
800	Tenth Prizes	20 "	16,000
2	Each approximate to the First Prize	300 "	600
2	Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 "	300
2	Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 "	200
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 "	200
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	18 "	8,982
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize.	15 "	7,485
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12 "	5,988
998	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10 "	9,980
3,394	drawn tickets	Total	$125,735

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won will be given at the office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

TO OUR ADVERTISERS

Are you aware that The China Press is the only newspaper in China with an ADVERTISING ILLUSTRATION SERVICE at the free disposal of its advertisers? The majority of advertisements look better and attract more attention if they contain an apposite illustration. If you have not a suitable cut available when making up an advertisement, call at our office (advertising department), ask to see our carefully indexed illustration files, and then pick out the illustration you want. We will make the stereo and give you the use of it in our columns free of charge.

Here is a selection of some of the types of illustrations: Automobiles; Automobile Tyres, Repairs, Supplies, etc.; Borders; Boots and Shoes; Bread; Beer; Babies; Bathing; Barbers; Blankets; Books; Baby Carriages; Bibles; Buns; Bedding; Bicycles; Butter; Cameras; Christmas Spaces; Candy; Coffee; Cut Glass; Coal; Charlie Chaplin; Cakes; Chickens; Children's Heads; Cigars; Carpets; Cheese; Dancing; Dentistry; Diamonds and Jewellery; Dolls; Dress Goods, etc.; Doormats; Dressing Gowns; Dogs; Donkeys; Electrical Apparatus and Goods; Easter Ideas; Enamelware; Furniture; Food; Fireworks; Flags; Fruit; Flowers; Flour; Furs; Fish; Football; Fashions; Fishing; Gramaphones; Golf; Gas Logs; Groceries; Gloves; Gifts; Goldfish; Hammocks; Holly Designs; Hallowe'en; Hosiery; Houses; Hams; Handkerchiefs; Interiors; Ice Cream; Ice Cream Soda; Ice; Ice Chests; Jewellery; Linoleum; Masquerades; Milk; Menus; Men's Sundries; Meat; New Year; Negligees; Oysters; Optical Designs; Office Furniture; Poultry; Pianos; Pianolas; Pipes; Paints; Petticoats; Records (Gramaphone); Restaurants; Roses; Roosters; Rugs; Rabbits; Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter Styles; Soft Drinks; Sausages; Sales; St. Patrick; Silk Coats; Shirts; Socks; Skates; Silverware; Seeds; Soldiers; Stationery; Stockings; Toothbrushes; Turkeys; Tailors; Tennis; Tools; Ties; Thanksgiving; Toys; Trunks; Umbrellas; Underwear; Ukulele; Valentines; Vegetables; Wreaths; Wall-paper; etc.,

Our motto is "SERVICE"

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 19·7 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.		2200	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		1935	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		1930	1655	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep		1924	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep		2304	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin Central	dep.	1655	1602
745	1200	—	78	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1631	1541
1143	1500	—	148	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	1048	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	806	640
7.	‡		220		‡		‡	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	756	1812
1029	2231	—	266	dep.	Tatanfu	dep.	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	349	1311
1315	048	—	377	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	339	1256
1558	316	—	—	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	120	1052
1814	450	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	2336	810
9.	‡		420		‡		‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	1953	1443
1204	840	—		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep.	Nanking	arr.	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1435	2232	a Tsiningchow d.	525	1125	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	18.25	17.18	22.00
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.16	19.20	1.05
WUSIH ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.21	2.10
CHANGCHOW ... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG ..... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW ..... dep.	..	15.30		..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN ..... arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL ..... dep.	..	16.55		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING ..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		..
TIENTSIN ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING ..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.08
TANYANG ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW .. dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.56	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.18
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS .. dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.30
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.32	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.35	8.45	11.35	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH .. dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
WOOSUNG FORTS .. arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yekzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.45
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.35
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.58	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.33*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.26*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	7.00	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	6.15	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.25	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	6.27	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.37	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	6.46	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.50	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Hankow Market

Finance And Money Market

A fair amount of Bills were offering on the 30th ultimo, but later in the week the supply fell off. There was a little inter-bank business, and not much demand for T.T. The Chinese market for Taels T.T. on Shanghai fell away to 96.15, there being no demand whatever, and native banks found difficulty in taking up their contracts for settlement-day on the 2nd inst. with the foreign banks. The market is a little betted today at 96.3, but still well below shipping point. Dollars, as is usual with tight money, fell from 71.65 buyers and 71.85 sellers Chinese market to 70.85 buyers and 71.15 sellers, and closed easy. Interest: 18 percent. Changsha exchange: 34¼.

Imports

Prices for both Yarn and Cloth have remained practically unchanged, and we have to report a dull market with nothing doing and poor clearances on account of tight money.

Exports

This market continues very quiet, and no business of any importance has been reported.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, November 6.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.
Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. quiet.
Expected lower owing reduction Insurance.
Previous quotation, London, November 5:
Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

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Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 12, 1918.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/-=Tls. 4.00
@ exch. 73.4=Mex. $5.45
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 119=Tls. 84.03
@ 73.4=Mex. $114.48
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.025
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 267
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1800
Native Interest ..... Tls. .30

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London .. Fr.	26.04
Ex. N. Y. on London ... T.T.	$4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/-
London	Demand	5/-⅛
India	T.T.	332
Paris	T.T.	650
Paris	Demand	652
New York	T.T.	119
New York	Demand	119½
Hongkong	T.T.	66
Japan	T.T.	45¾
Batavia	T.T.	277½
Singapore	T.T.	46¾

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/1
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/2⅛
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/2⅛
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/3
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/3⅛
Paris	4 m/s.	681
New York	o/d Docy.	120½
New York	4 m/s.	123½

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 1,000 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $13.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

Hk. Tls. 3.4⅛	@ 5/1⅛		£1
„ 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„ 1	@ 674	Francs	7.51
„ 0.73	@ 122½	Gold	$1
„ 1	@ 44¼	Yen	2.48
„ 1	@ 15	Rupees	4.30
„ 1	@ —	Roubles	—

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 12, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
No Business.

Unofficial
Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.50
Langkats Tls. 20.75 December

Piece Goods Market

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., in their Market Report for the week ending November 7, write as follows:

The state of the money market has again been such as to make business of all kinds practically impossible, and the week's trade has been almost trivial for comment. Telegraphic reports have been received of the failure of two native banks in Hankow during the past few days, the effect of which must inevitably be to still further restrict the demand from that port, while confidence here has been a little shaken by the failure of a native exporting merchant for a sum of about two lakhs of taels. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the general tone of the market is somewhat easier and that the absence of competition at the auction sales has brought about lower prices on the whole, though there are exceptions here and there amongst the white shirtings.

The complete surrender of both Austria and Turkey during the week has brought the European war to its last stage, and it appears as if the end may come at any moment. Merchants are thus somewhat suddenly confronted with the question of trade under post-bellum conditions, and it is to be hoped that steps will shortly be taken to restore order and good government in China and to develop the great resources of the country as under present conditions it is highly improbable that any material expansion of the trade in imports can take place.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—Business during the week has been very restricted and only small lots have changed hands for the Northern Ports and Szechuen. Details of sales are as follows: Black Joss at Tls. 5.85, Eight Green Horse at Tls. 5.80, Red Joss at Tls. 5.75, Green Joss at Tls. 5.70. Auction prices easier.

7-lbs.—Sales are reported in Blue Soldier at Tls. 3.65 and Man and Horse at Tls. 3.55.

9-11-lbs.—We have no private sales to record. Prices at auction lower all round.

12-lbs. 36-in.—There has been but little demand and only small transactions have taken place in Soldier and Red Cock at Tls. 8.75, General and Tls. 8.00 and Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 8.00. Auction values easier.

Jeans.—No private sales have been brought to our notice. Auction market weak.

White Shirtings.—Small enquires from Szechuen have been filled at last week's prices but the tendency of the market has been easier. We hear of the following sales: Large Red Dog at Tls. 10.25, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 9.25, Cash Chop at Tls. 8.75, Peacock at Tls. 8.65, Gold Cock at Tls. 7.00, Blue Cock at Tls. 6.00. Auction market in and out but weaker on the whole.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Our market continues lifeless and prices at auction have receded all round.

Local Drills and Sheetings.—Market quiet with prices a little easier in the absence of demand.

Cotton.—We have had a weak market with steadily dropping prices. It would seem in view of tight money and an abundant crop that rates have not yet touched bottom. Quotations today are Tungchow at Tls. 35.50 to Tls. 35.00, Steam Ginned at Tls. 34.00 to Tls. 33.50, Tai Chong Cotton at Tls. 34.00 to Tls. 33.50, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 32.20 to Tls. 32.00 and Ningpo Cotton at Tls. 31.00 to Tls. 30.40. Market weak at the close.

Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows: Good Middling Texas at 22.05d., Egyptian Sakellaridis at 29.40d. and M. G. Bengal at 19.65d. per lb.

Indian Yarn.—No sales have been reported.

Japanese Yarn.—The market has weakened considerably and a few parcels have changed hands at lower prices.

Details of sales are as follows:

No. 16's—100 bales Kanegafuchi at Tls. 171.00, 100 bales Kurashiki at Tls. 169.00, 100 bales Settzu at Tls. 168.00.

No. 20's—300 bales Kishiwada at Tls. 176.00.

Local Yarn.—Our market throughout the week has been exceptionally quiet, and in the absence of any business prices are on the easy side. One sale only is reported in 16's. Two Tiger at Tls. 161.50 for 200 bales delivery December.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ended the 10th inst. was 276 tons.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Ger.
Today							
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sulyang	21.30	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kokura maru	18.00	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	do		..	..	..	x20.00	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..		21.00
Swatow	Kaifong	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow	Holhow	21.00	17.00	..			21.00
Chefoo	Koonshing	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Peking and T'tsin	Every day Train	..	7.00			..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)			15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00		..	..	
Ningpo		..	15.00		..	..	
Tomorrow							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	9.00	9.00	..	..		8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..		21.00
Dairy	Kobe maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Swatow	Wenchow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kobe maru	..	..	..	..	x20.00	19.30
Friday, November 15.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		..	15.00	..	..		14.30
Japan and America via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	x20.00	19.30
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Siberia maru	14.30	..	..	..		14.00
Japan Ports	Simbrisk	14.30	..	..	..	..	14.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..		21.00
Japan ports	Kumano maru	18.00	17.00	..	..	..	17.30
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Simbirsk	..	..	..	..	14.30	14.00
Saturday, Nov. 16.							
H'kong, S.Ports, Manila, Saigon, Ceylon, India & Eqpt v. Suez	Colombia	..	16.30	..	..	..	16.00
Manila Direct		14.30	..	..	..	..	14.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, November 17.							
Prance, Europe, etc	†Paul Lecat						
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via S. U. A.		..	A'6.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, November 18.							
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..

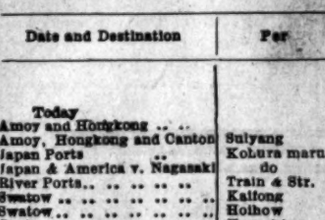
† Ordinary mail will close at the French Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered at 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel post Friday, November 15.

A Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING



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TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.
THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1243
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

GOODYEAR TIRES
FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive today.

The C.N. s.s. Singan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai Sunday, November 17 and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Tuesday, November 19. The Siberia will leave for San Francisco via ports the same afternoon.

Amusements

LYCEUM THEATRE

Two Grand Concerts
will be given by
BOGUMIL SYKORA
World Famous Cellist Virtuoso
and
Miss Katherine Campbell
Noted American Pianist

On Thursday, 21st November
and
Friday, 22nd November
at 9.15 p.m.
Booking at Moutrie's
Management: J. GENIN
20129

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Showing for Two Nights Only
on
November 13th and 14th
A HILARIOUSLY FUNNY
PROGRAMME
PRESENTING
Four Two-Part Triangle Comedies
"By Stork Delivery"
"His Pride and Shame"
"His Auto Ruination"
"A Village Vampire"

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Tonight
Special Race Week Attraction
WHEELER DRYDEN
(half brother to Charlie Chaplin)
and
Miss DINKIE LINDSAY
in a
CHAPLINESQUE APSURDITY
"FUN IN A RESTAURANT"
Fine Singing by a Beautiful Singer, Real Comedy by a Popular Comedian, Melody, Mirth and Music.

Our Serial Supreme
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"
Episode 15.—"The False Alarm"

THEDA BARA
The Vampire of the Screen in a William Fox Production
"CARMEN"
5 Reels A scientillant gem 5 Reels of fiction.
ANOTHER APOLLO SUCCESS
French—Pathe's—Gazette
Time and Prices as usual.

Thursday Next
WILLIAM FARNUM
in
The Wonderful Fox Picture
"SAMSON"
not a Biblical picture but a drama of modern society and high finance
BOOK UP TO-DAY.

VICTORIA THEATRE

By Request
THE SPECTACULAR FILM
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
will be screened
for Two Nights More
Nov. 13th and 14th
at
POPULAR CINEMA PRICES
Special Coupon Tickets will be Taken

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Wednesday and Thursday
13th and 14th November
Sir Hall Caine's Masterpiece
"THE CHRISTIAN"
In Six Massive Reels.
Dress Circle Seats, 40 Cents.
Box Seats, 50 Cents.
Commencing from Friday Next
The Three Final Episodes
"THE BROKEN COIN"

Bright Lights!
"The Eldorado"
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First-Class Floor!
To Complete a "Perfect-Day"
Visit
"THE ELDORADO"
MR. MANNELLI, "THE MANDOLIN-KING"
assited by
MISS FANNY
Susanna and Vladimir Zakandin,
Universal Artists
Refined Dancing
Everything A.1.
Prof. MARTINEZ, Orchestra
Excellent Service!

TOMORROW ✣ **APOLLO** ✣ *TOMORROW*

AN ALL FOX FILM PROGRAMME
WILLIAM FARNUM IN "SAMSON"

Roused to titanic wrath by the falseness of his friends and by the fact that the wife he worships spurns his devotion . . . . . .

THIS MODERN SAMSON

pulls down the structure of wealth that he himself has erected, ruins the rake who is pursuing his wife and crushes the crowd of sycophants, and hangers-on that his benevolence has enriched. . . . . "Samson" rises triumphant over the wreck of his fortunes and secure in the love of his wife and with full faith in her, sets his face toward a fresh beginning.

TOLD IN FIVE PARTS AND FILMED BY A CAMERA ARTIST

THEATRE ✣ *TOMORROW*

"SOCIAL PIRATES"

The second of our Fox Comedy Films, and one that is crammed with laughs. The first we showed you was good, but this one is just a bit ahead with the laughs.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
Bankers:
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Acounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

Subscriptions for the

VICTORY FRENCH WAR LOAN

received by

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

29 The Bund

at preferential exchange facilities granted on application

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LIEN,
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Yokohama
Iloilo	Peking	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Boubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Devellopment de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital	$541,000.00
Reserve Fund	$11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918)	$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.
Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidental Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital ...	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,295,552.69
Special Reserve Fund	$1,895,925.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tainan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account and Dollar Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRNANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ..... U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $1,713,000
H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore,
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso,

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars acording to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve ..... Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui
Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru,
Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

I. KENJOH, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	650,000

HEAD OFFICE 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis (Mauritius)
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Hongkong	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. T. HEATH
Manager.
26 The Bund.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Hanager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 4,650,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4668 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondeents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tales and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CHINA

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.
General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a Specialty. We issue Demand Draft, T/T, Letters of Credit Buying and Selling Specie, Etc., Etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills Discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
	Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.
Tel. Central 1929 Manager's Office.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$620 B.
Chartered	$71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 350
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$380 B.
North China	Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$200 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 25½ S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$153 B.
Hongkong Fire	$345 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ...	Tls. 168
Indo-China Pref ..	
"Shell"	125/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 33½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 37½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.90
Raub	$2.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	$164½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 163 B.
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 24 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 99 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$99 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 77 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$14 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 200
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125 B.
Oriental	Tls. 60
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 143 S.
Kungyik	Tls. 17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 81½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$34½ B.
Green Island	$8.40 B.
Langkats	Tls 19½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$97½ B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.60 B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls 8½
Amherst	Tls. 0.59
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 17½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 S.
Dominion	Tls. 8.10 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 14 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9 B.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.65 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.75 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref ...	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 0.95 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.65
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 0.55 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.97½
Tebong	Tls. 14½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 5.40
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 70
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 170

S., Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura M..Nov. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 15

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M..Nov. 19

For Europe, etc.:
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lemat..Nov. 16

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per P.M. s.s. Columbia....Nov. 14

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date Time		Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
		Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
Nov.	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
Nov.	19 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	24 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	29 —	Tacoma, etc.	Altai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Nov.	29 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	29 —	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	7 —	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	— —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
Dec.	1 —	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	17 —	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	12 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	— —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov.	15 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	16 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	19 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Rus.	R.V.F.
Nov.	20 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	22 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	26 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	27 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPF INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov.	17 —	Port Said, etc.	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M.
		London, etc.	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		London, etc.	Aki Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov.	13 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	13 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Nov.	14 D/L.	Swatow	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	14 4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	14 D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	14 D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	14 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	15 D.L.	Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	16 —	Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	19 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	22 —	Hongkong & Manila	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov.	15 4.00	Vladivostook	Simbriak	Rus.	R.V.F.
Nov.	15 7.30*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Nov.	16 10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	19 noon	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Nov.	19 3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov.	13 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	13 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	13 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov.	14 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	14 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov.	15 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov.	15 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	15 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	16 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	19 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov.	12 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	12 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	12 —	Hankow	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	12 —	Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov.	12 —	Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	12 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Nov.	12 —	Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov.	12 —	Japan	Benten Maru	Jap.	

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov.	12	M.N. Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	12	2.00 Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	12	3.00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	12	6.00* Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Nov.	12	— Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	12	— Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	12	— Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
Nov.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov.	12	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Mar	Commander
WTW	———	———	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
M.M.B.	Oct.	10	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.	———	———	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct.	18	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
SP	Oct.	22	Sumida	Jap. g-b.				
———	———	———	Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
———	———	———	Kansien	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Lienkien	Chi. g-b				
———	———	———	Houpong	Chi. g-b.				
2C	Nov.	6	Gnat	Br. g-b.				
———	Nov.	8	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Capt. J. M. Johannesser, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, November 13,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, November 13,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.** No. 5 The Bund.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s **Tachang Maru**, Captain J. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, November 14,** at about 12 o'clock Midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha,** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868, Captain Jackson will leave on **Thursday, November 14** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) Freight Telephone No. 250.)

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671 Captain Gray, will leave on **Friday, November 15,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) Freight Telephone No. 250.)

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the Frenuh Bund on **Friday, November 15,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire,** Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, Nov. 15,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, November 16,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire,** Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, November 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire,** Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, November 13,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kaifong**, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, November 14,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield and Swire,** Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hoihow**, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Thursday, Nov. 14,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield and Swire,** Agents. Telephone No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, November 14,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77. Passage Telephone No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Friday, November 15,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire,** Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, November 19,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire,** Agents. Telephone No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, November 24.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone Central No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, Dec. 5, at** ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Watt, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, November 16,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain Watt, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, November 19,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire,** Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, November 24.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Telephone Central No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE Calling at VANCOUVER, B. C. via KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Altai Maru**, Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched on **Friday, November 29.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund Telephone Central No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, VANCOUVER, CALLING at VICTORIA, B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, December 1.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs' Jetty on the same day. For freight or passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. (Telephone Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.)

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For Ningpo—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

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AFRICA MARU....(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Nov. 30 Dec. 1
FOR HONGKONG
MEXICO MARU ...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya. Dec. 4 Dec. 5
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen).
KEELUNG MARU..(3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami. Nov. 22 Nov. 24
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
KOHOKU MARU ...(5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba. Nov. 22 Nov. 24

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FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	DEC.	24th
S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	22nd

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KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. G. Ohta,	Nov. 15
YAMSHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Nov. 19.

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Nov. 16
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Takano,	Nov. 23
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Nov. 27

FOR JAPAN

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	Nov. 12

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Nov. 25

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 6
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	March 5

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Nov. 22

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NOKKO MARU	10,000	———	January

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Says Wrongs Must Be Righted Before World Peace Project Is Established

London, October 1.—The following is the text of the reference in yesterday's speech in the Guildhall by Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Minister, to President Wilson's speech of last Friday.

"The main theme, as I understood him, which he developed was this: that if the world is not only to have peace, but is to be sure that it is going to have peace, it must come to some arrangement by which the malefactors or would-be malefactors are to be kept in order. Justice, as between great and small nations, is to be preserved not merely by pious sentiment, not merely by elaborate treaties, but by some machinery which will be effective for carrying out the objects for which it was created. That was his first proposition, a League of Nations or some machinery such as is contemplated in this scheme for a League of Nations.

"Some such scheme must be brought into being, if we are to be sure that our labors in the present war are to bear their full fruit.

"The second proposition, as I understood it, was that, if you are to carry out this great ideal with all its obvious and immense difficulties, the only time to do it effectually is the moment when the peace itself is being forged by the labors of the victorious powers. Allow that moment to pass, and do you suppose that the world, weary of its tremendous effort, absorbed in the domestic problems which will crowd upon us, neutrals and belligerents alike, when this war is over, will have the patience, endurance, and resolution really to contrive the international machinery which shall carry out our objects?

Sees Great Chance For World

"The President's opinion is—and personally I am very much of his mind—that to allow this occasion to sink into the past would be to lose one of the great opportunities given to mankind permanently to put international relations on a sound, lasting and moral footing.

"These, as I understand it, are the two great pillars of the policy to which he has given eloquent expression.

"But evidently something yet further is required. Evidently we are bound to see that the labors, the work which you require your new machinery to do, shall not be greater than any machinery can be asked to do. In other words, if you are going to bring into existence an international machinery for the securing of peace, you must so arrange the map of Europe and of the world that the great occasions for wars will not overwhelm you.

"If you perpetuate the state of things which exists in Central Europe, if you render permanent, for example, German domination over Russia, especially over Western Russia, if you leave no hope to the small peoples along the Baltic, if you refuse to redress the century or more than century of wrong to Poland and leave Poland where she has been for all these generations, a reproach to all civilisation—if these subordinated peoples who have for generations been trampled in the Austrian Empire under the heel of the German and Magyar minorities, if you leave them still in their present position, if the Balkans are again to be the scene of bloody wars among themselves and the occasion of hostilities among their neighbors, if the Turk is to be allowed to resume his bloody sway over the territories which have been torn from him, if he is still to massacre at will and to plunder at will, if Italy is not to have restored to her and added to her those populations which will really make her indeed Italy Redeemed, if Greece is to be threatened as she has been threatened by the domination of the Central Powers, if Servia is not to be restored after all her appalling sacrifices and after all her glorious gallantry, if France is not to resume her full place in Western Europe, and if Belgium is not to have restored to her in full measure all that the abominable brigandage of the Central Powers has torn from her—if all those evils are not potentially to recur, then you must do something more than merely establish a League of Nations.

Must Right Wrongs First

"You must put these wrongs right before the League of Nations sets to work; you must give them a clean slate to work upon; you must not bring them in as a great reforming machinery, for a great reforming machinery on those lines I believe to be impossible.

"You must bring them in to show that after you have carried out these great reforms, after you have freed Europe from Prussian militarism, after you have restored Asia as well as Europe to a position in which self-development is possible for the various nationalities which occupy them, then, and then only, will your League of Nations work.

"Therefore, in order to make the League of Nations possible, victory, and complete victory, is absolutely necessary. The dream of the Germans that by merely subscribing their names to a petition for such a league they can persuade their enemies that their heart is changed—that is a vain illusion. Germany really seems to suppose that when we, the Allies, talk of a change of heart and the destruction of militarism, all that is required are a few constitutional modifications of the Prussian State and subscription to the admirable propositions which from time to time President Wilson has laid down.

"These superficial changes are of no value whatever if they stand by themselves. Germany can only be a member of the League of Nations when the international system has been reformed by a great and wise and all-embracing peace; and that can never take place until Germany not merely has been obliged to change her profession of faith, but until Germany finds herself in a position when all her dreams of world domination are torn to pieces before her eyes and when she is left powerless, indeed, as she will be left powerless doubtless, prosperous doubtless, and wealthy, but no longer the tyrant who can use the nations which she is in position to influence to subserve her own dreams of world empire."

Since War broke out
10,000 Oliver Typewriters
have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Electric Radiators

Are absolutely ideal for all heating purposes.

With Electric Heaters all the heat is used in the room, none is lost up the chimney as in the case with other fires.

There are No Fumes, No Smell.

Simply touch the switch and the heat is ready immediately.

For further particulars, etc., apply to the
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS : 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

Business and Official Notices

JUST RECEIVED
a small consignment
AMERICAN SHASTA WATER
$20 per case of 50 qts.
ALSO
ALQUA WATER
$21 per case of 50 qts.

RACINE, ACKERMANN & CO.,
Import Department. Telephone, Central 2516.
20078

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Head Office 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of November, 1918, at 4 p.m., for the presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June, 1918, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 19th November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th November, 1918.
20051

The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 19th November, 1918, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 8th to 19th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors
H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary and General Manager.
Shanghai, 5th November, 1918.
20027

FOR SALE

In Tsingtau. A first-class Motor Car Garage, with repair shop, etc., etc., all complete.

For details and particulars, apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.
20074 N.14.

SPECIALIST
(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical Diseases.
Men and Women's Diseases.
Skin Diseases and Rheumatism
Injection of all kinds of vaccine serums, and 1914 (606). Test of blood.
Charges moderate.
(Japanese) Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2279.
17846

NOTICE

Madame Praney
LATEST styles in ladies' dressmaking costumes, children's dresses and evening gowns, a speciality.
Perfect fit guaranteed.
Prices moderate.
No. 4 North Soochow Road.
(Next door to The King's Daughters' Society's Rooms.)
19950

4% New French War Loan
Rente Perpetuelle
Issue Price 70.80
Subscription opened up to 22nd November
Interest payable quarterly
Best exchange and facilities offered by
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong.
19910

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF THE
HIGH EXCHANGE!
Carry a Gold Dollar Account
WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
No. 10 The Bund

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Race Club

AUTUMN RACE MEETING, 1918.

TODAY,
THIRD DAY,
CHAMPIONS DAY,
13th November.

NINE RACES IN ALL.

The Champion Sweepstakes is the 7th Race.

The Races will commence at 11.30 a.m. prompt.

The First Bell after Tiffin will be rung at 2 p.m. sharp.

The Public can obtain Tickets of Admission at the Gate:—

For Gentlemen..Price $3 each
For Ladies.....Price $2 each.

Tiffins and Teas for Members and Grand Stand Ticket Holders will be served in the Coffee Room.

Tiffin Tickets, Price $2 each.

Tea Tickets, Price 50 cents each.

Tickets will be obtainable in the Grand Stand.

The Public Band will be in attendance.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
20122

Lyceum Theatre

THE MOSCOW TRIO

A. CHMELNITZKI PIANO

V. SIRODO VIOLIN

C. BAKALEINIKOFF CELLO

will give the

First Sunday Afternoon Trio Recital

SUNDAY Nov. 17th

at 4.30 p.m. Sharp.

1. DUBOIS TRIO
2. MEL BONIS (a.) Morning (b.) Evening
3. SAINT-SAENS TRIO.

Boxes..... $10.00
Dress Circle and Stalls..... $2.50
Pit..... $1.00
Gallery..... $0.50

Booking at Moutrie's
Direction: A. STROK

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1911 (Obligations a 6%)

Aucune opération de transfert ne sera enregistrée du 18 au 30 Novembre inclus.

Par ordre,
Le Secretaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

French Municipal Council

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1911 (6% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 18th to 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.
20114

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association.

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th, 12th and 13th November, on account of Autumn Race Meeting.
20047

NOTICE

DR. D. A. POPOVICI, specialist for diseases and operations of throat, nose and ears has resumed his consultation hours from 2-4 p.m. 103 Szechuen Road.
19690

The Au Chak Man Memorial Shanghai Sanitarium and Red Cross General Hospital

ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC

The opening of the Red Cross General Hospital, at No. 263 Siccawei Road as a Sanitarium-Hospital under the management of the Shanghai Sanitarium Medical Staff, formerly located at 162a Bubbling Well Road.

Battle Creek Sanitarium U.S.A.

System of Medical, Surgical, Dietetic, Hydrotherapeutic and Electro Therapeutic Treatments a speciality.
20077

Shanghai Football Club

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the above Club will be held in the Shanghai Rowing Club's Meeting Room on Thursday, 14th November, 1918, at 6.00 p.m.

G. CRAIGIE ROSS,
Hon. Sec. & Treas., S.F.C.
20121

Dr. James Yuking
Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Y.382 North Szechuen Road.
Special rates to men in uniform.

—BILL SMITH—

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

EXPORTERS ATTENTION!!!

Why do you pretend to look wise? You really don't know those Chinese Guys. Experts are far and few between. Doeskins, Goatskins, Bristles, are not so keen to move from Szechwan, well packed and selected, until it costs you bitter experience for goods collected. And then you'll surely think of "Born in 1915," of Bristles Doeskins, Goatskins, and of "Still Existing."

WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.

NOTICE

CELEBRATE

The Management of The Astor House Hotel announce that they will hold a

Peace Celebration Dinner and Dance

Tonight (Wednesday) commencing at 8 p.m.

Also on Saturday Night, Nov. 16th, a

Grand Victory Dinner and Ball

each at $2.50 per Cover including entrance to Ball Room.

Guests are requested to apply promptly for reservations to The Supt. of Service, or Hotel Office.

Phone, North 908

CELEBRATE CELEBRATE

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN—PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 282.

Ferry Service Between Pukow and Nanking (183/5)

The public are hereby notified that this Administration, regardless of expense, has secured an up-to-date and commodious steamer, named "LING YUN," to ply between Pukow and Nanking. The vessel is thoroughly equipped with every modern facility for the comfort and safety of passengers.

The above steamer will be put on service on and from the 11th November, 1918.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 6th November, 1918.
20100

W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1299 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI
Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

"NATIONAL"

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6¾ in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models, in fact, a great little-machine.

Two color ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.

MEXICAN DOLLARS 75.00
Complete With Leatherette Carrying Case

Be Sure You Get The New Model No. 3.

Phone Central 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Phone Central 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

The **Prest-O-Lite** Battery is well and favorably known wherever automobiles are used.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 2819

TONNAGE FOR PORT SAID

S. S. "MEIDAI MARU"
sailing the beginning of December
For particulars, please apply to:—
THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Foreign Export Department.)
Tel. North 167. 20127

RUBBER ESTATE
FOR SALE

Three hours sail from Singapore Island. Healthy district. Acreage 441. Planted 292.

1910	55.5	acres
1911	94	,,
1912	21.5	,,
1913	44	,,
1916	18.5	,,
1917	58.5	,,
	292	acres

Price £13,000 or nearest offer. Write to H. F. CLIFTON SMITH, Winchester House, Singapore.
20118

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 422.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens.
To let, with board, large front room, verandah and bathroom attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply M. G. Pollock.
8-11-18

TO LET
167 Bubbling Well Road
A large comfortable bedroom, with bathroom attached; suitable for married couple or two friends. Use of tennis, garage, stable and telephone.

TO LET, one large unfurnished room for residence or office; steam heat, private modern bath, hardwood floor. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.
20120

TO LET, well-furnished balcony room, with small room and bathroom attached. Also small attic room. In British home. 12a Quinsan Gardens.
20113 N.17.

MOST COMFORTABLE cosy room free, with bathroom, in well-appointed house. Very good table. Near Race Course. Moderate terms. Good home. Telephone West 1227.
20111 N.14.

TO LET, nice spacious room, in private family, with or without board. Suitable for a couple. Call at 24, Chaoufoong Road.
20096 N.13.

A NICE furnished room to let, with bathroom attached, with or without board, gas heating, telephone; in a private family. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.
20055

LOST OR STOLEN

POLICE DOG lost from 503 Avenue Joffre, Monday morning. Reward. A. A. Brady, 503 Avenue Joffre, Tel. West 18.
20115 N.14.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to exchange rented house seven rooms, Western district, rent Taels 60, for another in same district or French Concession. Telephone West No. 1474.
20123 N.14.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished, a small house or flat in good location. Occupation about December 1st. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.
20087 N.15.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P. D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN energetic and highly educated young Chinese, having some business experience, seeks position as apprentice in law office every afternoon. Will begin without salary. Please apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.
20126 N.14.

AMERICAN, with general engineering knowledge, six years' experience in China, seeks position as salesman or office assistant. Please apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.
20108 N. 17

WANTED, responsible position by well-qualified British engineer, with B. of T. certificate and U. S. A. Stationery Engineers' license. Has had extensive land and marine experience. Please refer to Box No. 244, THE CHINA PRESS.
20099 N.14.

PRACTICAL ENGINEER, good mechanic, capable of getting results, desires position at once. Please apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.
20106 N.17.

WANTED: steady young Portuguese, 28, executive ability, excellent accountant, able correspondent, familiar with all modern business methods, would like position where merit and industry will be rewarded by advancement. At present working in an important firm in Canton. Reply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.
20048.

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in Spanish wanted by a gentleman. Please reply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.
20128 N.15.

EXPERIENCED teacher gives lessons in Mandarin. Moderate terms. Please apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.
20125 N.15.

DANISH gentleman desires lessons in French. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.
20112 N.14.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. Ford touring car, latest model, self-starter. New spare tyres and tubes, speedometer, clock and two sets of cushion covers. Trial by appointment. Price Tls. 850. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.
20124 N.15.

FOR SALE: A 14-roomed boarding house, all rooms furnished; with private bathrooms, big dining room, with a dozen small tables, sets of comfortable chairs. Range Road district. Moderate price. For further particulars, apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.
20109 N.17.

FOR SALE, Taels 15,500 cash: six new houses on Avenue Joffre, large ground frontage. Full price, Taels 27,500; Rent, Taels 3,900 per annum. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
19980

WANTED, 12-gauge shot-gun, good make, light, perfect condition and must be cheap. Trial wanted. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.
20097 N.13.

WANTED to buy: Large foreign residence in the Western district, five to six bedrooms. Price from 25,000 to 40,000 Taels. Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.
20066

WANTED to purchase, in the French concession, a foreign residence with garage and tennis lawn. Reply, with full particulars, to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.
20067

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10